Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 20, 1841.

THE VETO MESSAGE.—We delayed giving this document, a few hours, in order to give with it the action of Congress in the premises, together with the opinions of some of the Whig presses. We are gratified at the calm and dignified tone in which these opinions are generally expressed. A disappointment so sore, though in some measure expected, might be an apology for some ebullition of indignation, but forbearance has, as far as we have seen, characterized the remarks of Whig editors. It cannot be denied that the crisis, as was observed by several Senators, is a very serious one—the great Harrison party must feel agrieved, disappointed,—nay, wounded in the house of its friends—but as nothing can be gained by rashness and vituperation, we cannot but congratulate our readers on the conciliating tone of the Whig press, and augur the best results therefrom.

The National Intelligencer encourages a hope that something may be done yet before the close of the present session, but we think this very doubtful,—but that some kind of a bank, though not such a one as the people desire, may be chartered, next session, we think more than probable.

The inquiry will be made, and justly made, too, why did not the President send in his veto within one or two days after the bill was handed to him, as his mind appears to have been made up on the subject? Why keep Congress waiting on his tardy movements, in this hot and sickly season of the year, and a whole nation in the most intense suspense? This at least was not necessary, and certainly not courteous.

We yesterday gave the Ticket nominated by the Loco Foco Convention the day before.—There are now *three tickets* in the field, to wit: The regularly nominated Antimasonic Ticket, the regularly nominated Loco Foco Ticket, and the "Democratic Harrison Ticket," gotten up by a few Whigs, who were dissatisfied with the regular Antimasonic nominations.

The contest will lie between the Antimasonic and Loco Foco Ticket—between Mr. Darsie, and Dr. Gazzam. Every Whig vote given to the "Democratic Harrison Ticket," will be in favor of that of the Locofocos. This state of affairs places Mr. Robinson, and the other candidates on the same Ticket in a very unenviable predicament. All hopes of their own election is gone. The only hope they could have entertained of success was founded on prospects of Locofoco support. That expectation is now destroyed, and if they remain before the public as candidates for the suffrages of the Whig party, they must do so with the conviction that they are assisting in the elevation of Locofocos in this strong Anti Locofoco County.

We can hardly think it possible that the gentlemen on that ticket will thus consent to be *sacrificed* to gratify a few unreasonable opposers of Antimasonry, and of the Antimasonic nomination, and thus assist, as far as their influence goes, in the prostration of those great principles of National and State Reform which they profess to uphold and admire.

We therefore urge upon those gentlemen the propriety of immediately withdrawing from a contest in which *defeat is certain*, and a continuance in which will be attributed to a desire on their part to aid the Loco Foco ticket.

From the National Intelligencer.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

VETO OF THE BANK BILL.

The President's Secretary, Mr. John Tyler, Jr., now appeared, having made his way with some difficulty through a crowd which surrounded the door of the Senate Chamber, and delivered a message from the President, returning the Bill for the charter of a Fiscal bank, with his objections thereto.

The further consideration of the land distribution bill was thereupon informally passed over, to be resumed to-morrow; and the message was read at the Secretary's table, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two houses of Congress. By the constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections, to the House in which it was originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government.

On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me.—In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me.

With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or U. S. Bank.—They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable ever where in payment of public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than seven millions per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealing in exchanges amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, including the sales of its own drafts: and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negociations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing almost conclusively that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished those facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal, while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country.—Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in Banks of discount in the United States, created by the States at this time exceeds $350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words.

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State: and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided*, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: *And Provided nevertheless*, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not at *the first session* of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by *resolution* or *other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally* assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed *unconditionally at the first session of the legislature, by some formal legislative act;* and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied; and the directors are thereupon invested with power at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent which is ever after irrevocable!

Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may, by formal resolution, declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed; and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied.—Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote of the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exercise the veto power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by act of Congress.

The State may afterwards protest against such unjust inference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failures or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason.

A State in a condition of duress would be *presumed* to speak, as an individual, menacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full authority to do so. If the Legislature of New York or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, it is not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things?

In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must therefore regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States.

But, further, the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government, and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval. JOHN TYLER.

At the close of the reading of the message there was a slight expression of applause in the gentlemen's gallery, by striking on the floor with canes, which was instantly followed by one or two rather faint hisses.

Several Senators rose simultaneously, and the sonorous voice of Mr. Sevier, of Ark., was heard loudly demanding that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Benton rose at the same time, apparently under strong excitement, and stated that there had been hisses in the gallery.

[At this moment all marks, whether of approbation or the contrary, immediately ceased, though a murmur of conversation in the gallery continued.]

Mr. Benton proceeded, and again said that he had heard an American President insulted by bank ruffians. He had himself often suffered the insults of these wretches, but he would not consent that they should insult the Chief Magistrate with impunity; and he insisted that the Sergeant at Arms be directed instantly to enter the gallery and arrest the offenders.—There was a company of most respectable citizens in the gallery, who had not participated in this bank outrage, and they would point out the individuals who had. These ruffians would not dare to utter their hisses in the presence of a King; and yet, in the presence of the Senate, and during the reading of an Executive message, they had had the effrontery to insult not only that body but the President of the Union.

[During all this time a man, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, continued to make a disturbance by violent expressions in favor of the message, crying out "Yes—that's right—so do—go it, Benton—Reporters, put that down—no d——d Tory doctrines here—no chains—no man shall gag me."]

Mr. Benton paused an instant. There, Mr. President, I hear the same voice now! The same bank ruffian is uttering his insults now. [Mr. Walker. I hear the same voice. I see the man: there he is!] What, sir, a National Bank! Is a National Bank to be our master? Is a bank to insult the Senate and to insult the President? Are we to be insulted here by the myrmidons of a National Bank? It is an indignity not to be tolerated! It must be checked, and checked at once, or we shall soon have bank ruffians coming here with arms in their hands to threaten Senators on this floor. I am ready here or elsewhere, to throttle the monster—The President's message shall not be thus insulted.

Mr. Preston said he agreed with the Senator from Missouri, that, if any outward manifestation of approbation or disapprobation of what was said or done upon that floor, in the public business and debates of the Senate, came to the knowledge of that body, it ought immediately to take cognizance of the fact. It was a contempt of the Senate, and ought immediately to be punished. For himself, he had not heard any such expression at this time, but his feeling had repeatedly been wounded on former occasions by occurrences of this kind. He trusted an investigation would be had, and that proper punishment would be awarded.

[Here the Sergeant-at-arms entered the gallery, and our noisy friend was seized and taken into custody.]

Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn and momentous occasion—a crisis, perhaps, in the political history of the country.—He could not but suppose that every American citizen here present must be too sensible of the dignity attached to the character of a freeman to permit himself deliberately to insult any portion of the Government. Mr. B. had, indeed, distinctly heard a hiss, but the sound was not loud, nor was it prolonged; it had, on the contrary, been arrested in a moment—partly, it was probable, by the prompt rising of the Senator from Missouri, and partly by the native good sense of the individuals themselves; though they might, for a moment, have been surprized out of their propriety. If he possessed the power of persuasion, he would ask the Senator from Missouri to withdraw his motion.

[Mr. BENTON. Never; so help me God.]

Mr. Buchanan said he regretted to hear so decided an expression of the Senator's purpose. He had rather, at all events, that the Senate should now proceed with the serious business in hand, and leave this matter for the present.

The discussion was further continued by Mr Linn, who candidly admitted that he had heard as well marks of approbation as hisses in the gallery.

Mr. Merrick, after referring to the solemnity of the occasion, and the promptitude with which the disorder had been suppressed, expressed his hope that the motion for arrest would not be pressed.

Mr. King, Mr. Rives, Mr. Linn, Mr. Preston Mr. Allen, and Mr. Walker having taken part in the desultory debate or conversation which ensued—

Mr. Benton stated that as he was informed that the individual who had created the disturbance had been arrested, and was now in custody, that he had admitted his offence, and expressed his deep contrition for it, Mr. B's motion had, in fact, been complied with without any question upon it. And he would now move that the offender be discharged from custody, which was agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Clay said that, as a message had been received from the President of the United States, returning to the Senate, in which it had originated, a bill for the charter of a Fiscal Bank; which bill, having been passed by the other House, had received the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature, and been presented to him for his signature, he presumed it was not the intention of the Senate to go into the consideration of that communication at this moment. It would scarcely be treating it with the gravity and respect due to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to enter upon such a discussion before the paper had been printed and time had been given for that deliberate consideration of its contents which obviously ought to precede such a debate. The Senate had been sufficiently familiar with communications of this kind to know what course it was proper to pursue, even had the Constitution left it without any directions. But that instrument had prescribed the course to be pursued. It directed that, when a bill should be returned from the President, with his objections, the objections should first be recorded upon the Journal, and then the body should proceed to reconsider the bill; that, if it should receive the assent of two-thirds of the members, it should be sent to the other House of Congress, and if it obtained a like majority there, it should become a law, the President's objections notwithstanding; but if not, the bill was rejected, and there was an end of the measure. He had risen to move that the Senate would, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, proceed to consider the President's objections to the bill; and that, in the mean time, the Executive communication just received be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. King suggested that, as the consideration of the President's objections must be taken up before the Senate could proceed to any other business, the hour had better be fixed at 10 instead of 12 o'clock. He was in favor of the motion to print. The document was a highly important one. Every Senator was bound carefully and seriously to examine it for himself, and it ought without delay, to go to the people, that they might be enabled to judge of the President's course. He therefore moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the message for the use of the Senate.

Mr Clay said he could not entirely agree with the honorable Senator from Alabama as to the propriety of changing the hour to 10 o'clock, nor did he concur in the opinion that the Senate could proceed to no other business until they had disposed of this bill. In a similar case in 1832 the Senate had received the veto of the President on the 10th of July and decided upon it on the 13th, and it had not been taken up till 12 o'clock on the day after its reception. He must adhere to his motion for 12.

Mr. Calhoun concurred with Mr. CLAY in the propriety of the motion. He preferred 12 to 10; the document would be printed and laid on the tables by 10 o'clock, and they would then have a couple of hours to reflect upon it.

After some further conversation, the motion of Mr. Clay to take up the subject at 12 o'clock was agreed to.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to make the number of the extra copies which was to be printed 6,000; which was agreed to.

And then the Senate proceeded to Executive business.

PITTSBURGH.....AUGUST 21, 1841.

THE VETO—PROSPECTS, &c.—The tone of the public press continues calm and dignified, and manifests an unabated confidence in the stability and wisdom of our republican institutions—a spirit far removed from what would have been manifested in any other country on earth in like circumstances.

The opinion seems generally to prevail that a bank, such as the President would sanction will be finally passed, and acquiesced in at present, though the loss of the Bankrupt Bill in the House has rather shaken the confidence of those in favor of the measure.

The New York American of Wednesday, says that private advices from "Washington lead us to entertain confidently the belief that there will be no change in the Cabinet—and that there will be an immediate effort to pass a Fiscal Bank Bill authorizing the establisment in the States of agencies for deposite and dealing in Exchanges, and for managing the revenue. It is thought Mr. Sergeant will move in this matter in the House of Representatives."

Some are of opinion that no ground, broad and substantial enough to afford a basis for a National Bank, can be found in the Veto Message, and that it will be best for the country to suffer on until the stern necessity of a bank shall force itself upon all. We think this is a futile hope. The opposition to a Bank is too strong, and its opposers are too much wedded to their prejudices to easily give them up. We would be in favor of taking such a bank as we can get, at present, rather than running the risk of getting none at all. It is probable that the Fiscal Institution contemplated by Mr. Tyler, confined to exchanges and issues, many answer the wants of the country better than is at present supposed, and at any rate we might as well have the trial of such an Institution, as none at all, for the next three or four years.

ACCIDENT.—On yesterday forenoon, Mr. Patrick McAfee, Livery Stable Keeper, on Penn Street, in this city, was thrown off his seat, while driving a carriage, and killed.—The accident occurred on the Steubenville road, near this city.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENTS.—These accidents are thickening of late, and bid fair to destroy all confidence in this description of property, and to deter travellers from using them as a means of conveyance. The St. Louis Republican says that the total loss sustained by the Missouri and Caroline will exceed $100,000. Two offices in that city will probably lose 40,000.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—This important Bill was laid on the table in the House on Tuesday last, by a majority of 13 votes. This vote is considered as deciding the fate of this bill for the present session, though there will be an attempt to reconsider. The fate of the Land Bill is exceedingly doubtful.

STATE DEBT.—We ask every Pennsylvanian to carefully read, and deliberately reflect upon, the exhibition of our state debt we publish today. If this reckless and wanton extravagance is not stopped soon, all our boasted energies and resources, and they are confessedly very great, will not save us from Bankruptcy. Let tax-payers look at the startling facts, that from 8 to 9 millions of dollars were added to our state debt, during the first two years of Gov. Porter's administration,—that this debt is constantly increasing through the wanton extravagance of the present state administration,—that burdensome state taxes must become a part of permanent policy in order to meet the interest on this frightful debt, and then ask themselves if they can vote for D. R. Porter, who has so enormously added to their burdens. Duty to themselves, to the state, to their children, and to their children's children, forbid it. Let us rally to the rescue of our beloved Commonwealth—turn out those who are wasting her energies and ruining her credit. Let us elect HONEST JOHN BANKS,—have a full investigation of our state affairs—and start on a new system, and see if we cannot throw this terrible incubus from the shoulders of the state, by devising some permanent and settled system of policy, by which this debt can be put in a way of liquidation, and in the end finally and forever paid.

LIABILITY OF BITUMINOUS COAL TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—This subject has of late been much discussed in some of our Eastern papers, particularly the Miner's Journal, printed in the Anthracite Coal district. The item we copy below from the Baltimore American, intimates that different statements have been elicited on the subject, and we give it to call public attention to the matter in this region of bituminous coal. We have never head of a case of spontaneous combustion in coal in this region, although immense bodies are sometimes put together in all possible states of temperature and moisture.

"The recent publications in relation to the liability of bituminous coal to spontaneous combustion have elicited various statements in the Pennsylvania and New York papers which go to establish the fact. The people of Richmond who are somewhat interested in the matter of bituminous coal, deny that such an occurrence has ever taken place in the numerous cargoes shipped from the mines of Virginia.

BURNING OF THE MISSOURI.

In a brief postscript to a portion of our morning edition of yesterday, we noticed the loss of this brag boat, a calamity which all our citizens seem to regret as an individual loss. Being the swiftest boat on the Western waters, of superior accommodations, and under the charge of one of the oldest, most experienced and certainly most successful commanders, it was not strange that the interest felt in her was strong, and that the sympathy for her captain in his loss should be as universal as he is known.

On a more full investigation, it appears that the fire was discovered by the mate of the Alton, the Missouri lying outside of her, and was then burning under the floor of the cabin, forward of the blacksmith shop. The shop had been used during the day, but the Engineer is satisfied the fire was wholly extinguished.—Many think she was set on fire, but we cannot unite in that belief. The flames spread with such rapidity that the Alton and U. States were both in danger. Unfortunately, instead of letting her drop down below the Alton, where the engines might have played upon her, she was cut loose and drifted out into the stream. She floated down to nearly opposite Walnut street, where she grounded. The ferry boat took on board the St. Louis Engine Company, and went to her, and the engine soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Her cabin, furniture, books, &c., were all lost, even the clothes of most of the hands. The hull is injured as not to be worth repairing. The engine is but little damaged.

Her cost was about $50,000. The owners are understood to be—Kennet, White & Co., one-eighth, not insured; Capt. Swan, two-eighths, not insured; J. & E. Walsh & Co. two-eighths, insured for $9,400, divided between the Union and Marine offices; Geo. Taylor, one-eighth, $4,700, insured against fire only, in the Marine office; Blaine, Tompkins & Barret, one-eighth, $5,000, insured in Floating Dock; and S. B. Opdycke, of Springfield, one eighth.—*St. Louis Repub, Aug* 13.

From the St. Louis New Era of Aug. 12.

The Pennant, of this morning, gives the following particulars of a collision between the steamboats Detroit and Marmion, last evening—the former descending, and the latter ascending, the river:

The steamer Detroit ran into the starboard bow of the steamer Marmion, last evening at nine o'clock, at the Point, about three quarters of a mile below this city, causing considerable damage to the latter, and scalding a number of her deck hands and one passenger.

Three men are badly scalded—a passenger named Madison M'Lane, residing 20 miles below Pittsburgh, and two deck hands. One of the hands, a Frenchman called Ned, whose mother resides in this city, it is said cannot recover. A number of passengers were seen to jump overboard, but from the confusion it was difficult to determine whether they were drowned or not.

From the St. Louis New Era, Aug 12.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS LOSS.—The steam boat Marmion, from New Orleans, reports the loss of the new steam boat Caroline, Capt. John P. Moore, hence for New Orleans. She struck a snag at Plum Point, and sunk in twelve feet water. The officers were engaged in taking out the engine, but the hull will be lost. She was owned by Geo. Collier, whose interest is insured at New Orleans for $15,000,—and by Capt. Moore, who is insured at the Union and Dock Offices for $600. The Caroline had a new hull, built for the engine and upper works of the Louisville, and was a boat of great capacity.

The cargo was a valuable one. She had on board, as far as we can learn, 1500 bbls. of Flour; part of which, and some lead, belonging to Geo. Collier, was insured at the Perpetual office for $6600; 6000 pigs lead, party insured in New York; 150 hhds. of Tobacco, shipped by Simonds & Morrison, upon which there was insurance for about 20,000, in offices in this city; 100 head of cattle; 200 hogs; and 100 sheep, most of which were, no doubt, able to get ashore by swimming. There was other cargo of which we know nothing. The lead and some other freight may be saved.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

ASTOUNDING FACTS.

INCREASE OF THE STATE DEBT.

Tax-paying farmers of Pennsylvania, read the following, and see the fruits of Governor Porter's administration. If you are not satisfied with the correctness of our statements, or if some loco-foco, whose interest it is to deceive you, tells you they are "whig lies," we ask you to take up the annual official Reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, made to the Legislature, and thus satisfy yourselves that the facts below stated are true to the figure. The books of the Auditor General's Office and State Treasury bear evidence of the truth of those astounding facts, which, in all candor, we are about to inform you of—and such evidence cannot be impeached.

When GOV. RITNER [came into office, in 1835, the amount of money that had been borrowed and remained unpaid was $24,589,743,32.

When he went out of office, in January 1839, the amount of money so borrowed and remaining unpaid, including temporary loans was $25,105,003,32.

This made an increase of debt, both permanent and temporary, during Gov. Ritner's administration, of $515,260.

When GOV. PORTER came into office, in January 1839, the amount of money borrowed and unpaid as left by Gov. Ritner, as above stated, was $25,105,003,32.

Two years afterwards, the amount so borrowed and remaining unpaid was $33,301,013,32.

INCREASE DURING TWO YEARS OF GOVERNOR PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION, $8,196,010,00!!!

NOR IS THIS ALL;—since the last reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Gov. Porter has borrowed, exclusive of the loan of May 4, 1841, $1,248,342,315, which, added to the two years increase, shows a nett increase in the money borrowed and unpaid during two and a half years of his administration of $9,444,352,15!!!

Tax-payers! are you aware of the amount of interest you are required to pay annually on this enormous debt? If not, we will show you, and ask you to look at the increase during Gov. Porter's term!

In 1836 Gov. Ritner paid		$1,216,168 34
1837	do	1,216,185 43
1838	do	1,210,500 16
☞Ritner's 3 years,		$3,642,853 93
In 1839 Gov. Porter paid		$1,296,010 24
1840	do	1,463,915 73
1841	do	1,654,006 47
		4,413,982 44
To which add premium paid in 1840, being the difference in value between notes and specie, as per resolution of June 12, 1840,		$102,145 95
Do. in 1841;		23,077 57
☞Total Porter's 3 years,		$4,539,156 14

Thus it will be seen, that the interest on the State debt actually paid during Gov. Porter's three years was $893,302,21 more than during Gov. Ritner's three years, or the average of each of Gov. Porter's years is $297,767,40 more than Gov. Ritner's; this increase being $22,186,80 more than the average annual expenses for all the ordinary maintainance of the State government during Gov. Ritner's administration!!!

Farmers, do you understand this? THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE PAID EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT, AND TO PAY WHICH YOU ARE TAXED, HAS INCREASED DURING GOV. PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION MORE THAN THE WHOLE SUM GOV. RITNER SPENT TO KEEP THE STATE GOVERNMENT GOING!!!

We will now show you the whole amount of money due and unpaid by the State, and the date when it was borrowed. This will be found page 73 of the Appendix to the last Report of G. R. Espy, Auditor General, with two additions since that Report was published:

Stock Loan, per act of 2d April, 1821, reimbursable 1st June, 1841,	$930,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 1st April, 1826, reimbursable 1st December, 1846,	300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 9th April 1827, reimbursable 1st December, 1850,	1,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of March 24, 1828, reimbursable 1st December, 1853,	2,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 18th December, 1828, reimbursable 1st January, 1854,	800,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 22d April, 1829, reimbursable 1st December, 1854,	2,200,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 7th December, 1829, continued by act of 4th January, 1831, reimbursable as follows, viz: $62,500 on the 1st May, 1844; and $50,000 on the 1st April, 1847,	112,500 00
Stock Loan, per act of 13th Mar. 1830, reimbursable 4th Mar. 1858,	4,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 21st Mar. 1831, reimbursable 1st July, 1856,	2,483,161 88
Stock Loan, per act of 30th Mar. 1831, reimbursable 1st July, 1856,	300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 30th Mar. 1832, reimbursable 1st July, 1860,	2,348,680 00
Stock Loan, per act of 5th Ap'l, 1832, reimbursable 1st July, 1860,	300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 16th February, 1833, reimbursable 1st July, 1858,	2,540,661 44
Stock Loan, per act of 27th Mar. 1833, reimbursable 1st July, 1858,	530,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 5th Ap'l, 1834, reimbursable 1st July, 1862,	2,265,400 00
Stock Loan, per act of 13th April, 1835, reimbursable 1st July, 1865,	959,600 00
Loan for the Eastern Penitentiary, per acts of 28th March, 1831, and 9th April, 1833, reimbursable March 28th 1861,	120,000 00
Loan for Union Canal Company, per acts of 1st March, 1838, and 16th of December, 1833, reimbursable 10th April, 1863,	200,000 00
Temporary Loan, per 12th section of act of 14th April, 1838,	16,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 26th January, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1859,	1,300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 9th February, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1864,	1,200,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 27th June, 1838, reimbursable 1st of July, 1864; amount received thereon,	1,135,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 19th July, 1839, reimbursable 1st of July, 1868; amount received thereon,	2,054,000 00
Stock Loan, per resolution of 27th March, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1868,	470,000 000
Stock loan, per act of 16th March, 1839, reimbursable 1st of July, 1864,	100,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of June 7th, 1839, reimbursable July 1st, 1859,	50,000 00
Stock Loan, per act 23d January, 1840, reimbursable January 1st, 1865,	870,000 00
Stock Loan, per resolution of 3d April 1840, reimbursable 1st of July, 1870,	1,917,962 18
Stock Loan, per act of 16th January, 1841, reimbursable 1st August, 1846,	800,900 00
Charter Loan, per resolution of 5th May, 1841,	340,900 00
	$34,549,356 47

From the above we have excluded the Surplus Revenue due the U. S., being the sum of $2,867,514,78, and the amount of money received under the Revenue Bill of May 4, 1841, which amounts at present to $1,573,109,00, and on which the sum of $1,426,891 may still be raised, if the banks consent. If all these were estimated, THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW DUE BY THE STATE WOULD BE OVER FORTY AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS, AND WHEN DAVID R. PORTER WAS ELECTED, IT ONLY AMOUNTED TO TWENTY FIVE MILLIONS!!!

We ask a full and fair investigation of this subject—we challenge its denial, and call on all, who wish to put an end to such desolating extravagance, to come to the rescue, and defeat the present unworty incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair. Let us have honesty to preside over our finances, and the energies and resources of our State are more than sufficient to recover all that has been lost!

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug 17, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate Chamber was full to-day almost to suffocation.

THE FISCAL BANK BILL.

The orders of the day were called, being the message of the President and the Bank Bill.

Mr. Mangum of N. C. moved to postpone the special order until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Benton contended that the Constitution laid down an imperative order upon the Senate to proceed to the reconsideration of the Bill.

The reconsideration should be prompt and the proposition to postpone was unconstitutional.

Mr. Clay of Ky. wished not to postpone the question unless it was the wish of other Senators. It was the wish of Senators around him to postpone, and he acceded to their request with pleasure. The brief ideas he intended to throw out he was as ready offer this time as any other. On the question of power Mr. Clay said, there could be no doubt, and it was absurd to raise one. The Constitution required that the Senate should proceed to reconsider the Bill, but the time was left with the body, and this had been the practice when former Bills were returned to the Senate.

Without further remark, the vote was taken and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun asked the Senator from North Carolina if he intended to call up the deferred business to-morrow at 12.

"That was my motion," said Mr. Mangum.

LAND BILL.

The debate was resumed upon the Land Bill, and upon the amendment under consideration. The Senate voted not to include territories 26 to 17.

Mr. Sevier followed with an amendment in relation to the reduction upon the price, which was voted down after a defence from the mover, and a reply from the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Benton next proposed an amendment of considerable importance, but at an early hour the Senate adjourned. Taking the Land Bill of 1832 as his guide, he moved that the new States be allowed twelve and a half per cent. more than the old States, instead of ten, as proposed in the Bill before the Senate.

The amendment created quite a warm discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned at half past two o'clock.

[The vote of the House of Representatives, laying the Bankrupt Bill on the table, by yeas 108, nays 97, created quite a sensation in the Senate and caused its adjournment.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Barnard asked for action upon his Resolution to take the Bankrupt Bill from the Committee of the Whole to-day at 12 o'clock, which was adopted.

The House, on motion of Mr. B., resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the debate upon the Bill was resumed by Mr. B. in answer to many of the objections which had been adduced during the week. Mr. B. spoke an hour and more, and was followed by Mr. Sprigg, of Ky., who opposed the Bill out and out.

Twelve o'clock, by the rule of the morning, brought the House to a vote on the amendments proposed to the Bill. At least two score were offered. The pending one was in some measure a test vote. It proposed to strike out the enacting clause. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 90 to 80, many members not voting.

Mr. Roosevelt of N. Y. followed with an amendment to postpone the operation of the bill until the 15th of January. An amendment to this amendment was proposed by insert ng the first of February, 1842. The amendment to the amendment was accepted, and then the committee voted both down.

Other amendments were proposed, and very many it seemed for the purpose of emb

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 25, 1841.

ANTIMASONIC ADDRESS.—We ask the attention of our readers to the first Address of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Democratic Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County. It is stated that the same Committee will issue other addresses, and that the next one will probably be in relation to the Gubernatorial Election.

The course adopted by the Committee styling itself the Democratic Harrison Committee, in its Address, rendered it necessary that the Antimasonic Committee should meet the allegations contained in that Address, and the most convincing and effective reply has been made by giving a plain statement of the course of the two parties during the last eight or nine years.

By that statement, it will appear that the Antimasonic party has pursued an honest, straight forward course; it has *believed*, as the organ of the Whig party here has again and again *said*, that "Jacksonism is a curse to the country;" and entertaining that belief, it has never dishonestly afforded it the slightest countenance or aid.

The Whig party, on the other hand, has again and again poured out whole columns of invective against the Jackson party, has sworn an "interminable war" against Jacksonism, has declaimed most boisterously about the evils inflicted upon the country by the rule of Jacksonism, and yet the address shows that again and again has that same whig party, or, at least, the masonic portion and its dupes, lent themselves to the degrading task of supporting and strengthening that great evil.

Of a piece with the former erratic movements of this faction, is the attempt made during the present canvass to set up for themselves, as they phrase it. Their prospects of success are no better now than they were in 1835, when their defeat was so signal. We are astonished that the gentlemen on their Ticket will consent to stand a poll at all under such circumstances. Defeated they know they must be, while they are all the while conscious that they are siding as far as they can the Locofoco ticket. A man may feel willing to be sacrificed to show his patriotism, or his attachment to some important principle, but for what the gentlemen on the Extra-pay Ticket are called upon to endure a political immolation, we cannot say, unless it be for the pleasure of being laughed at for the ridiculous figure they will cut, when the returns come in.

But we really expect that the good sense of these gentlemen will speedily lead them to withdraw from a contest in which they can obtain neither respect, honor, nor profit.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—We publish this important law to-day, to satisfy the anxiety of all classes to see its provisions, affecting as they do the interests of every person in the United States.

As far as we are capable of judging, from a careful perusal of the law, we think it will give very general satisfaction. A mistaken opinion has prevailed, that any man could be declared a bankrupt, on failing punctually to meet his obligations, on petition of a creditor. But from the provisions of the act, it will be seen, that no one can be *involuntarily* declared a bankrupt, unless it can be shown that he is scheming to *defraud* his creditors. In all other cases the action of the law is entirely innocuous in reference to the debtor, unless at his voluntary request.

We have taken particular pains to have the act correctly printed, and our readers can depend upon its fidelity to the copy of the Bill, as certified by the Clerk of the Senate.

FISCAL CORPORATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—This is the title of a new plan of a National Bank, the details of which, as far as received, our readers will find in the Congressional proceedings in another column.

A POSER FOR THE ADVOCATE.—Mr. Clay in his eloquent remarks on the Bank Bill, which we published yesterday, says:

"I, in common with others, had some DOUBTS as to what course the President would pursue."

It is well known to our readers, that when our predecessor presumed to express *doubts* and *fears* of the President's course, the *loyal* editor of the Advocate pronounced it TREASON! and insultingly attempted to administer a *rebuke* to a grey headed native American, who had watched the political aspects of the country for a long life, with every advantage for such observation.

What will the editor of the Advocate say now, when the Hon. HENRY CLAY has acknowledged that he had his DOUBTS. Under all the circumstances of the case, we do not see how any *true patriot* could have divested himself of *doubts*. Those who are accustomed to yield implicit obedience to the "powers that be," without question, and to throw up their caps and cry out "great is Diana of the Ephesians," let who will be in power, might be expected to send in their adhesion without thought, and without regard to the welfare of their country—but no true *lover of American Institutions* could have viewed the ascendancy of John Tyler to the Presidential chair, under all the circumstances of the case, with his well known State Rights' opinions, without at least feeling *doubts* and *fears* agitate his mind.

But what does the editor of the Advocate himself say, after a few short months have rolled round. Hear him:

"It is not to be disguised that the Whig President has in this matter fallen far short of the expectations, whether reasonable or not, of the Whig party. And his reasons for this exercise of more than kingly power, are neither in the matter or manner of them, likely to satisfy those who placed him in the seat he now occupies."

Because the veteran and experienced editor of the Gazette, judging from his knowledge of Mr. Tyler, and of Virginia politics, could see further into prospects ahead than the obtuse perceptions of the Advocate could conceive of, that editor administers a rebuke, and then, after a few months, is compelled to acknowledge that these doubts and fears have been realized.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Louisville Gazette of the 13th inst., says: "There is a Whig majority of two on joint ballot in the Tennessee Legislature. Mr. Polk can't go to the Senate"

To the Democratic Antimasonic, Whig and other Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to address you in relation to the present position of parties in this county, and in relation to the ensuing election. In performing this duty, they propose to explain why it happens that in this county, where the whole opposition to Loco Foco misrule combined so cordially and achieved so glorious a victory in 1840, division and discord should now prevail.

The Committee fully believes that the most intelligible and satisfactory explanation will be afforded by a brief and plain notice of the conduct of the two parties, Whig and Antimasonic, for some years past. Such a history will show clearly that the course of the Antimasonic party has been straight forward, consistent throughout, conciliatory as far as a regard to principle would permit, and untiring and unintermitting in its opposition to the last twelve years of misrule, whether under the name of Jacksonism, Van Burenism or Loco Focoism. It has perhaps never carried on against that misrule so vigorous a *war of words* as the Whig party has done; but then, on the other hand, it has never in a single instance raised an outcry against Jacksonism as a curse, while it raised its hands to deposit votes in the ballot box to strengthen and perpetuate it.

In the course of the Whig party here, on the other hand, there was nothing direct, nothing open and magnanimous; their whole course, for years, was shuffling and ambiguous, so that from 1832 to 1837 their conduct and policy was in no two consecutive years similar. No man could tell in any one of those years where the Whig party of Allegheny would be found *acting* the next; in talking and writing against "the curse of Jacksonism" they were untiring, and, had they *never voted*, their Anti-Jacksonism would have had more appearance of consistency.

These prefatory remarks will explain why the history of the course of the Antimasonic party of this county can be given in a few lines, while that of the Whig party might occupy many pages.

The Antimasonic party first completed their organization in 1830; and from that time it has adhered to it, without intermission; from that time its nominations have been made as regularly as one year succeeded another, and in no instance has a known Jackson or Van Buren man been nominated, nor has any alliance or affiliation with that party taken place in any case. During all that time, wherever and whenever in this county "the curse of Jacksonism" reared its odious head, Antimasonry was ready to smite it with all its might, and would long since have driven it from the county, had not the Whig party, in its devious course, often lent it comfort and substantial aid.

This, in a few words, is a history of the Antimasonic party of this county; and we shall now proceed to give, in as few words as its wayward and unsteady conduct will admit, a history of the course and policy of the Whig party. We will premise, however, that in speaking of the Whig party we refer especially to the masonic portion and its tools, and we mean not the slightest disrespect to the many worthy and excellent men in their ranks, who, while they acknowledge the name of Whig, prove by their conduct that they are something better than merely Whigs *in name*. Premising, also, that in these remarks we have no allusion to those worthy men who may, at an early period, have joined one or other of those secret oath-bound associations which exist among us, but who have since, by their conduct or by some public declaration, borne their testimony against them, we proceed to our notice of the conduct of the Whig party.

Our fellow citizens are aware that for many years the organ of that party in the city of Pittsburgh has teemed with the most bitter denunciations of the Jacksonites or *Tories*, as they were habitually called in that paper. Notwithstanding, however, all these denunciations and the oft repeated and solemn declarations of an "interminable war against Jacksonism," we find that paper, and the cliques around it, again and again combining with and giving aid to that cause.

One day the band of leaders who speak through that vehicle fulminate condemnations of Jacksonism as "a curse" to the land we inhabit, and pledge themselves never to cease their warfare against it, and the very next day might have exhibited them in secret conclave with leading Jacksonites, concocting the terms of treaties of alliance against the Antimasonic party.

In 1833, for instance, we find those leaders pouring out whole columns of eloquent and indignant invectives against the "curse of Jacksonism," and in October of that year they might have been seen marching up to the polls and giving their votes for three Jackson men for the Legislature, thus contributing all in their power to strengthen and perpetuate the influence of that "curse" upon the land.

Another year past, 1834 arrived, and we find those late allies and coadjutors of the Jacksonites in a new position. They had, then, passed from the tutelage of their late associates; reflection seems to have convinced even their dulness that it was neither consistent nor honest to denounce Jacksonism as a "curse" to the country, and yet to labor with might and main to insure its continuance. They therefore determined to separate from their late allies, but even in so doing they evinced their hatred of Antimasonry; and by their conduct seemed to prove that while they were ashamed to form a second alliance in an immediate consecutive year with the Jacksonites, yet they could and would still give Antimasonry a stab. They therefore did then, as they did afterwards in 1835, and as they have done this year, form a separate or third ticket, thus creating an effective diversion in favor of the "curse."

During this season Masonry and Odd-Fellowship seem to have been rabid; never before, since the rise of Antimasonry, was it so malignant; during that summer it was that the most extraordinary and unprecedented attempt was made to prostrate by public denunciations an old, long tried and trusted newspaper in this city. Foiled in the attempt to overwhelm that paper, or to overawe its editor, the bigots and tools of the lodge seem to have grown more malignant and bitter against Antimasonry to the last moment before the election.

On the 2nd of October, 1834, a meeting of the Young Men's National Republican Association was held at George Beale's. Thomas Williams was the chairman of a Committee to report resolutions. And he reported a series, one of which asserted that the Antimasons had abused the confidence of the National Republicans, "*by their entire disregard of the public interests.*" In another resolution the Antimasons are declared "*to have invariably, throughout the whole country, pursued a course hostils to the best interests of the country.*"

And Mr. John B. Butler, who was then the editor of one of the Whig papers, in publishing the proceedings in his paper said that the National Republicans "*had disclaimed all future connection with the Antimasonic party,*" and expressed its determination "*to have no further connection with its men or its measures.*" He spoke, too, about the *odium* which the National Republicans had incurred by their "*unnatural* connection with the Antimasons."

This was the manner in which those whigs spoke of the Antimasonic party, when they believed that that party was prostrate, and when they were so sanguine as to offer a bet of *a thousand dollars* upon the success of their own ticket.

In making these charges against our party, they only gave vent to the malignant feelings which they had imbibed from the lodge, and they forgot entirely the high and emphatic testimony borne in favor of the Antimasonic party by Daniel Webster, John Sergeant, and other Whigs.

We forbear to comment upon the impudence of such charges against the Antimasonic party of Allegheny county, made by men whose hearts were yet filthy and offensive from their connection with the "curse of Jacksonism" one year before. That editor then thought a connection of himself and his compatriots with the antimasonic party was "unnatural."

Unnatural, indeed! And why? Surely not because Antimasonry was in any respect incompatible with the most inflexible and persevering opposition to the "curse," Jacksonism. This cannot be pretended, because the Antimasonic party of this county has never supported a Jackson man. No, this cannot be the reason. The true reason which the editor of the Statesman had in view is precisely this: There was then a large leaven of Masonic malignity in the Whig ranks, and, of course, a connection with Antimasonry seemed *unnatural*.

That editor, however, had nothing to say about a connection with the upholders of the "curse" being "unnatural;" indeed he and many of his compatriot Whigs of that day have since found their way into the Jackson ranks, where they are now prominent leaders.

It is a remarkable incident in the history of the Masonic Whigs of this county, and one which proves the *natural* affinity of that party to the "curse" of Jacksonism, that these very men, with the editor of the Statesman at their head, who had united with the Jacksonmen in October 1833, who again united with them in the support of Pettigrew for Mayor in January 1834, but who seemed to have become ashamed of that connection and set up for themselves in October 1834, should again return, like a sow to the mire, and unite in January 1835 with the Jacksonmen in the support of Pettigrew.

Thus in fifteen months, between October 1833 and January 1835, both inclusive, these *ardent* and *patriotic* Whigs, who have poured out so many eloquent denunciations upon the "curse of Jacksonism," three times combined with the Jacksonites and once set up for themselves. In October 1835, the Statesman Whigs went against Ritner; the others generally for Ritner, but many of them for Robinson (who was then and long after a Van Buren man) for Senator. They also had a Whig Assembly Ticket which received the following vote—

Darsie	711
Hilands	566
Brackenridge	543

At the same time, the Antimasonic candidates received from 3541 to 4125 votes. And *were all elected*.

In October 1836, we again find these Whig in open alliance with the Loco Focos, and doing their utmost to elect Carnahan, Sturgeon and Hamilton. In January 1837, they supported Jonas M'Clintock (Loco Foco) for Mayor.

In October 1837, the Whigs supported the regularly nominated Antimasonic County ticket, *although there were none but Antimasons on it.* In January 1838, they again supported Jonas M'Clintock (Loco Foco) for Mayor. In October of that year, Mr. Williams was nominated by the Antimasonic Convention, and the whole ticket was supported by the Whigs.—Again, both in 1839 and 1840, the whole regularly nominated Antimasonic tickets were supported by the Whigs and elected.

In 1841, however, for no reason that we can think of, unless it be as the Statesman said in 1834, that an alliance between *masonic* Whigs and Antimasons is *unnatural*, the Whigs have rejected and spurned at the same mode of nomination which they recognized and supported in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, and which in each of those four years proved successful.

In this hasty notice of the conduct of the Whigs, it will be seen that since 1837, down to to 1840, they acted a more consistent and honorable part than they had previously done; and this change was perhaps, in part at least, brought about by the fact that many masons who had been leading Whigs *flitted* to the Loco Foco ranks in 1835 and 1836. The honest Whigs were thus left more free to pursue that course which their own judgments and patriotic feelings dictated to them. They were no longer influenced by the editor of the Statesman, who, in 1834, pronounced an alliance of the Whigs with Antimasons *unnatural*, and during those four years they supported the regularly nominated Democratic Antimasonic tickets. In 1841, however, Mr. Butler seems once more to have got in among them, and again they are giving Loco Focoism indirect aid by getting up a third ticket.

This brief notice of the two sections of the opposition to Loco Focoism shows that the Antimasonic portion has been steady and consistent in its course. Having adopted an organization for county purposes in 1830, it has preserved that organization to this day; and during four successive years, from 1837 to 1840, its action was recognized by the whig party. By the operation of that organization Messrs. Brackenridge, Williams, Darsie and Lightner were brought before the people and elected. At this moment, too, Mr. Darsie, long a special favorite in the whig ranks, stands at the head of the ticket nominated by the Antimasonic Convention, and Mr. Lightner, another favorite, holds a prominent place on it. What good reason can then be assigned, why the whig party should not now act as it did from 1837 to 1840?

In 1836, the Loco Focos placed George Darsie on their Assembly ticket, and that was sufficient inducement for the whigs to support it. Now the Antimasons have placed the same Mr. Darsie at the head of their ticket, and have another whig, Mr. Lightner, on it; why then should Whigs hesitate to support it?

The Committee having given this brief notice of the course of the two sections of the Anti Loco Foco party of the county, and believing that the conduct of the Antimasonic portion needs only to be known to be approved for its consistency, directness, and conciliatory spirit, now close this part of their address and will proceed to notice a few objections.

With singular and very fit inconsistency, the same whigs, who had for many years charged the Antimasons with a proscriptive and unforgiving spirit towards men who had once joined a Lodge, now sneer at them as hypocritical and insincere, because they have on their tickets three persons who were once masons. That party would really be proscriptive which would say that if a man once got wrong he should never be suffered to get right again. The Antimasonic party has, however, no such spirit of unforgiveness, as was clearly proven ten years ago in the nomination of WILLIAM WIRT for the chief magistracy of the union.

The object of honest Antimasonry is to put down the blood-stained institution, and surely it would be suicidal policy to proclaim that all who had once joined the lodge, no matter how ignorantly or thoughtlessly, should have no place of repentance or reflection. Such is not the policy of our temperance men, such is not the policy of our venerable clergy towards backsliders, nor has such been the policy which this union has been redeemed from misrule.—Tyler and Tallmadge and Rives were not rejected from the Harrison ranks, because they were once Jacksonmen; and the Extra-pay Whigs have proved by their own conduct, in placing Mr. Robinson at the head of their ticket, that error is not irretrievable and unpardonable in their judgments.

Mr Lightner is one of the twenty-seven most respectable masons in our county, who, in their memorial, bore emphatic testimony as to the evil tendencies of ma[illegible] in weakening *all the* [illegible] *life, liberty, and property.* That [illegible] alone is sufficient to prevent, for [illegible] years, any worthy, upright, [illegible] who know the memorialists from [illegible] masonic lodge. It is a fact well [illegible] too, that the very individual [illegible] perhaps most busy in urging the [illegible] election, is a person who claimed exhibit [illegible] Antimasonry because he was the scribe who penned the memorial under the direction of other persons. He is the same person too who in 1834 reported the resolutions denouncing the antimasonic party as "*hostile to the best interests of the country,*" and the same who subsequently courted the favor of that same party, and through its nominations was twice elected to the State Senate.

Mr. Darsie has approved the memorial and expressed his readiness to sign it, and Mr. Lane has acted with the Antimasonic party since its first outbreak in that excellent nursery of the "blessed spirit," Huntingdon county.

Another objection to the ticket is that the "Gazette clique" dictated it to the convention, or imposed it upon the delegates. This we can confidently pronounce to be false. There was, we know, a general expectation that Mr. Darsie would be the candidate for the Senate, that the three old members would be once more nominated, and Mr Lane was only nominated at the third or fourth ballot. In each of these ballotings, we have the best reasons to believe that the late editor of the Gazette voted for Mr. Bayne.

We shall for the present, fellow citizens, close our address to you, by the assurance that the ticket now presented to you is every way worthy of your suffrages; we, therefore, earnestly entreat you to give it a cordial and efficient support, and to give efficiency to your exertions, we would urge you to see in every district that your organization is complete.

We would further advise, inasmuch as much advantage has been derived from the truly republican practice of stump speaking, that arrangements should be made in the different townships and districts for public addresses or discussions. The day of election is drawing nigh, and no time is to be lost in making the necessary preparations.

In conclusion, the Committee will remark that it deems the foregoing address to be the more necessary, from the fact that one had previously been issued by persons assuming the name of "Harrison Democrats" attempting to prove that our present division in this county, is attributable to some *new* movement or course of proceeding of the Antimasonic party.

A plain narrative shows that the course pursued by our party in forming our present ticket was the same as in 1833 and 1836, when whigs and loco-focos were allies, the same that it was in 1834 and 1835 when there was a third ticket, and the same precisely that it was in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840 when the whigs recognized and supported our tickets.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
NATHAN MEANS,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
WM. A. SHAW,
ROBERT WALLACE,
Committee.

August 19, 1841.

Bankrupt Law.

AN ACT

To establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established, throughout the United States, a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description; and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory, of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested, or shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: *Provided, however*, That any person so declared a bankrupt, at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court, within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner, and under such directions, as the said court may prescribe and give: and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person, any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy; and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided*, That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And provided, also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women, or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the property, and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, who shall, by a decree of the proper court, be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, toties quoties; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities, to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy, declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party, may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office:—*Provided, however*, That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars; and, also, the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That every bankrupt, who shall bona fide surrender all his property, and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned, for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate not, however, to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until after seventy days' notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be gtanted; at which time and place any such creditors, or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto: *Provided*, That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his known usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance at which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall, in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or ficticious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act; nor any person who, after the passing of this act, shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided*, That no discharge of any bankrupt, under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety or otherwise, for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination, orally, or upon written interrogatories, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, and his acts and doings, and his property and rights of property, which in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice: and if, in any such examination, he shall wilfully and corruptly answer, or swear, or affirm, falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punishable therefor, in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of such bankrupt, which are proveable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of such bankrupt, unless the same shall be impeached for some fraud or wilful concealment by him of his property, or rights of property, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment; and if, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors, who shall have proved their debts at the time of hearing of the petition of the bankrupt for a discharge as herein before provided, shall at such hearing file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, the bankrupt may demand a trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed by the court at such time and place, and in such manner, as the court may order; or he may appeal from that decision, at any time within ten days thereafter, to the circuit court next to be held for the same district, by simply entering in the district court, or with the clerk theeeof, upon record, his prayer for an appeal. The appeal shall be tried at the first term of the circuit court after it be taken, unless, for sufficient reason, a continuance be granted; and it may be heard and determined by said court summarily, or by a jury, at the option of the bankrupt; and the creditors may appear and object against a decree of discharge and the allowance of the certificate; as hereinbefore provided. And if, upon a full hearing of the parties, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, or the jury shall find that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, as by this act required, and has in all things conformed to the directions thereof, the court shall make a decree of discharge, and grant a certificate, as provided in this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all creditors coming in and proving their debts under such bankruptcy, in the manner herinafter prescribed, the same being bona fide debts, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and effects, pro rata, without any priority or preference whatsoever, except only for debts due by such bankrupt to the United States, and for all debts due by him to persons who, by the laws of the United State, have a preference, in consequence of having paid moneys as his sureties, which shall be first paid out of the assets; and any person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any bankrupt shall be entitled to receive the full amount of the wages due to him for such labor, not exceeding twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That such labor shall have been performed within six months next before the bankruptcy of his employer; and all creditors whose debts are not due and payable until a future day, all annuitants, holders of policies of insurances, sureties, endorsers, bail, or other persons, having uncertain or contingent demands against such bankrupt, shall be permitted to come in and prove such debts or claims under this act, and shall have a right, when their debts and claims become absolute, to have the same allowed them, and such annuitents and holders of debts payable in future may have the present value thereof ascertained under the direction of such court, and allowed them accordingly, as debts in presenti; and no creditor or other person, coming in and proving his debt or other claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, but shall be deemed thereby to have waived all right of action and suit against such bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be surrendered thereby; and in all cases where there are mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the balance only shall be deemed the true debt or claim between them, and the residue shall be deemed adjusted by the set-off; all such proof of debts shall be made before the court decreeing the bankruptcy, or before some commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose; but such court shall have full power to set aside and disallow any debt, upon proof that such debt is founded in fraud, imposition, illegality, or mistake; and corporations to whom any debts are due, may make proof thereof by their president, cashier, treasurer, or other officer, who may be specially appointed for that purpose; and in appointing commissioners to receive proof of debts, and perform other duties, under the provisions of this act, the said court shall appoint such persons as have their residence in the county in which the bankrupt lives.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this act, and any other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in equity; and for this purpose the said district court shall be deemed always open. And the district judge may adjourn any point or question arisng in any case in bankruptcy into the circuit court for the district, in his discretion, to be there heard and determined; and for this purpose the circuit court of such district shall also be deemed always open. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred on the district court shall extend to all cases and controversies in bankruptcy arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to all cases and controversies between such creditor or creditors and the assignee of the estate, whether in office or removed; to all cases and controversies between such asignee and the bankrupt, and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy; until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same exent the circuit courts may now do in any suit pending therein in equity. And it shall be the duty of the district court in each district, from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules and regulations, and forms of proceedings, in all matters of bankruptcy; which rules, regulations, and forms, shall be subject to be altered, added to, revised, or annulled, by the circuit court of the same district, and other rules and regulations, and forms substituted therefor; and, in all such rules, regulations, and forms, it shall be the duty of the said courts to make them as simple and brief as practicable to the end to avoid all unnecessary expenses, and to facilitate the use thereof by the public at large. And the said courts shall, from time to time, prescribe a tariff or table of fees and charges to be taxed by the officers of the court or other persons, for services under this act, or any other on the subject of bankruptcy; which fees shall be as low as practicable, with reference to the nature and character of such services.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all petitions by any bankrupt for the benefit of this act, and all petitions by a creditor against any bankrupt under this act, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be had in the District Court within and for the district in which the person supposed to be a bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed, except where otherwise provided in this act. And upon every such petition, notice thereof shall be published in one or more public Newspapers printed in such district, to be designated by such Court at least twenty days before the hearing thereof; and all persons interested may appear at the time and place where the hearing is thus to be had, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; all evidence by witnesses to be used in all hearings before such Court shall be under oath or solemn affirmation, when the party is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and may be oral or by deposition, taken before such Court, or before any Commissioner appointed by such Court, or before any disinterested State judge of the State in which the deposition is taken; and all proof of debts or other claims, by creditors entitled to prove the same by this act, shall be under oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, before such Court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State judge of the State where the creditors live, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be made and established by the courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. But all such proofs of debts and other claims shall be open to contestation in the proper court having jurisdiction over the proceedings in the particular case in bankruptcy; and as well the assignee as the creditor shall have a right to a trial by jury, upon an issue to be directed by such court, to ascertain the validity and amount of such debts or other claims; and the result therein, unless a new trial shall be granted, if in favor of the claims, shall be evidence of the validity and amount of such debts or other claims. And if any person or persons shall falsely and corruptly answer, swear, or affirm, in any hearing, or on trial of any matter, or in any proceeding in such court in bankrupcy, or before any commissioner, he and they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, or punishable therefor in the manner and to the extent provided by law for other cases.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court within and for the district where the decree of bankruptcy is passed, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the same district of all suits at law and in equity which may and shall be brought by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferrable to, or vested in, such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, transfers, and other conveyances, of the assignee of the bankrupt's property and rights of property, shall be made at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and appointed by the court in bankruptcy; and all assets received by the assignee in money shall, within sixty days afterwards, be paid into the court, subject to its order respecting its future safekeeping and disposition; and the court may require of such assignee a bond, with at least two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of all his duties, and his compliance with the orders and directions of the court; which bond shall be taken in the name of the United States, and shall, if there be any breach thereof, be sued and suesible, under the order of such court, for the benefit of the creditors and others persons in interest.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ensure a speedy settlement and close of the proceedings in each case in bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the court to order and direct a collection of the assets, and a reduction of the same to money, and a distribution thereof at as early period as practicable, consistently with a due regard to the interests of the creditors: and a dividend and distribution of such assets as shall be collected and reduced to money, or so much thereof as can be safely so disposed of, consistently with the rights and interests of third persons having adverse claims thereto, shall be made among the creditors who have proved their debts, as often as once in six months from the time of the decree declaring the bankruptcy; notice of such dividends and distribution to be given in some newspaper or newspapers in the District, designated by the court, ten days at least before the order therefor is passed; and the pendency of any suit at law or in equity, by or against such third persons, shall not postpone such division and distribution, except so far as the assets may be necessary to satisfy the same; and all the proceedings in bankruptcy in each case shall, if practicable, be finally adjusted, settled, and brought to a close, by the court, within two years after the decree declaring the bankruptcy. And where any creditor shall not have proved his debt until a dividend or distribution shall have been made and declared, he shall be entitled to be paid the same amount, pro rata, out of the remaining dividends or distributions thereafter made, as the other creditors have already received, before the latter shall be entitled to any portion thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignee shall have full authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other p

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Sergeant, Ch'n. of the Committee on the Currency, reported a New Bill, in reference to the collection, keeping and disbursement of the Public Money.

The Bill in its details and restrictions is the same as the bill disapproved of by the President. The differences are as follows:

The name of the new institution is to be "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

The capital to be $21,000,000, instead of $30,000,000—$14,000,000 to be owned by subscribers, and $7,000,000 by the U. S.—fourteen millions may hereafter be added to the capital of twenty-one millions.

Instead of Branches the Bank is to have agencies established wherever the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper, or the mother Bank may choose to establish with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. A State Bank may be a Branch or an Agent,—or any number of individuals may be an Agency of the Bank.

Nothing is said of assent or dissent—nothing about discounts. The Corporation is to have power to deal exclusively in Foreign Bills of Exchange, or in Domestic Exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another.

The word Corporation is used in the Bill throughout, instead of Bank.

These are the main features of the Bill.

It was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wise wished to obtain the printing of the Veto Message, but was not gratified in his request.

The House adjourned between 3 and 4 o'clock.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 26, 1841.

Our country readers will find less variety than usual in the columns of our weekly paper this week, but the large quantity of interesting and important matter contained in this number will be a sufficient apology, for a mere want of variety, and render the paper well worth the trouble of being preserved.

As no change of any importance has taken place in our prices current, we still leave out our *list*. Flour maintains the prices noticed last week, and sells from wagons at $5.25.

Our Exchange list is also left out owing to the uncertainty of some of the Ohio Banks, as no prices could be fixed at which they could be purchased. Our readers are warned against taking notes of the Bank of Steubenville, Miami Exporting Company, or West Union.

BEAVER DIVISION OF THE CANAL.—We learn from the Beaver Argus of yesterday, that obstructions still exist to the navigation on that Division. Several boats had started ten days before, and were still detained at the Connoquenessing, for want of water. We cannot expect any thing better until the present inefficient agents are superseded by honest and energetic men.

The editor of the Advocate says we are "a very ignorant or a very unprincipled person." We opine, if this redoubtable editor were called upon to prove this assertion, he would take the same course he did when called upon to prove his slanderous charge against the Gazette and the Antimasonic Convention, to wit; he would maintain a——*cowardly silence*.

RUMORS AND ON-DITS FROM WASHINGTON.—Our exchanges are again filled with rumors of changes in the cabinet, the loss of the land bill, &c., but we do not put much confidence in them. A letter writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday last, intimates a speedy dissolution of the Cabinet, and that Mr. Webster is spoken of as going to England. Mr. Everett, it is said, will certainly be rejected, on the ground it is supposed of his being tinctured with abolition sentiments. The editor of the Boston Atlas says that if Mr. Everett is an abolitionist, it is the first time that he has heard of it—it is new to him. The Atlas further says, "We now advise Southern Senators to pause a moment. *If they reject the nomination of Edward Everett, as Minister to England, for any such cause as has been presumed to actuate them, they will create, by that act, more Abolitionists in the North than all the fanatical operations of that inconsiderable and uninfluential party have been able to raise up for years.*"

It is also supposed that Mr. Curtis, Collector at New York, will be rejected. The hopes of any Bank Bill this session are very faint.—Some say that if the "Fiscal Corporation" is voted down, Mr. Ewing's original plan will be tried, but with scarcely a prospect of success. A postscript to a letter in the United States Gazette of Monday says, it is thought the Land Bill cannot pass, and if it is lost, the fate of the Revenue Bill will be exceedingly doubtful.

MR. CALHOUN.—This Southern gentleman seems determined to gain notoriety of some kind, but whether good or ill seems to be a matter of indifference with him. Such a picture of egotism and self-importance as he daily presents in the Senate, is a disgrace to the State which he has the honor to represent.

On Friday last, in presenting a petition from some Virginia "abstractionists," approving of the Veto, &c., he made a few remarks, in which the vast opinion he entertains of his own merits, shone forth in disgusting prominence, of which the following sentences are a specimen:

Mr. Calhoun, said, "*I* do not approve the Veto Message. *I* do not understand what the President means in his Veto Message in regard to an Exchange Bank. There is no form of a Bank to which *I* will give my assent connected with the Treasury,—none whatever. *I* will oppose every such institution, and deem an Exchange Bank as bad as any other."

"*If the President goes in* MY WAKE, *I* will give him a cheerful and welcome support. If he differs from ME, *I* shall oppose him as *I* have all Presidents who did not agree with me."

"If the people are ready to sustain the measure before Congress, THEY ARE FIT TO BE SLAVES, and the country is lost."

Hoity, toity, and who are you, Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, that the president should "*follow in your WAKE?*" We think this would be a rather difficult matter, unless he possesses the nature of a chamelion, or the uncertain character of a WEATHERCOCK.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT SYRACUSE!

Fifty Lives Lost by an Explosion of Powder!

RAILROAD OFFICE, SYRACUSE, Friday night, Aug. 20, 1841.

DEAR SIR—Sick with the heart-rending details of a catastrophe—awfully solemn—which has just occurred, I sit down to write you a few lines, presuming that painful interest will be excited by the rumors of it which will reach you with, or sooner than, this letter.

About half past 9 o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in an old building once used as a carpenter's shop, on the Oswego Canal, about 40 rods from the Weigh-Lock. Firemen and citizens generally turned out, and were getting it under subjection, when the cry of "Powder in the building!" was raised, and hundreds who heard it made good their escape from impending danger. Others who did not hear the alarm, or who perhaps disregarded it, remained, and many still kept at their work to the very instant of death. The explosion came, and the havoc which it produced is indescribable. Every vestige of the building, with piles of lumber about it, was scattered to a great distance.—Windows and doors were broken and forced open all over the village by the concussion, and the buildings tottered as if the earth were rent by an earthquake.

The mangled, burnt, and disfigured remains of *twenty-one* of our citizens have already been found and recognized. As yet, God only knows how many more are to be added to the frightful list. I learn that bodies and remains have been found and identified as follows:

Killed.—H. N. Cheney, Canal Weigh Master; L. L. Cheney, clerk in his office; E. N. Hough, druggist; John Dunford, jr., attorney at law; Isaac Stanton, stone cutter; Zabina Dwight, livery-stable keeper; Wm. Conklin, butcher; Joel Kohlhammer, blacksmith; H. Goings; M. Maynard, clerk; Benjamin Baker, jr., boy; Matthew Smelt, tailor; H. T. Gibson, formerly of Albany; Geo. Burdich, boatman; —— Betts, tallow chandler; —— Lane, shoemaker; Chas. A Moffatt, clerk; —— Ladd; Noah Hoyt, blacksmith; A. M. Barker, son of Capt. Wm. Barker; Mr. Jones of Skaneateles. Many of these bodies were found blown across the Canal, several rods from where they were standing.

Wounded—Dr. Foran, Elisha George, John B. Phelps, S. W. Cadwell, Jerry Stevens, H. Sloan, Jonathan Baldwin, S. Hunt, J. D. Lawson, S. Packwood, Geo. B. Walter, Luther Gifford, Mr. Shoens, —— Benedict, J. Crowe, D. C. Le Roy, S. Muller, a German.

Some of these persons are injured severely, and a few, probably, fatally. Other bodies will probably be found. They are drawing off the water in the Canal, and this will probably in the morning yield up some secrets to swell the record of horror and wo.

Truly yours, DUDLEY P. PHELPS.

The New Bank Bill and the Prospect.—We again caution our friends against being too sanguine as to the enactment into Law, during the extra session, of the Bank Bill introduced into Congress on Friday last by Mr. Sergeant. Most of the letter writers, we are aware, affirm that the Bill will pass both Houses, and receive the signature of the President. The same writers, however, were equally confident with regard to the bill submitted by Mr. Clay. Our wishes upon this subject are known. We earnestly desire the passage into Law, and as speedily as possible, of some satisfactory Bank Bill—some measure calculated to regulate the exchanges, revive the public confidence, and assist the general prosperity of the Nation. But whatever we may wish, it is our duty to spread real impressions before the community, as to the probabilities, and thus it is, that in this spirit we are constrained to express our doubts as to the final success of Mr. Sergeant's Bank Bill.—*Phil. Inquir.*

THE LAND BILL.—The National Intelligencer says: "The Senate has not yet passed the Land Bill, which has in that body encountered a determined opposition, and been assailed at ever possible point, in the hope of finding a vulnerable spot in it through which a mortal stab could be, given to it. We are happy to be able to assure our readers, however, that the bill has stood the assault unscathed, and that, with the blessing of Providence, the bill in all probability will pass and become a law, adding another to the claims of the present administration upon the approbation of the People, and the applause and gratitude of generations yet unborn."

DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE:—Let it be recollected that the modification of the Tariff, which led to the imposition of a few cents in the pound on these articles, was made necessary by the disgraceful and ruinous management of the finances of the country by the Loco Foco party. That party, after squandering a large surplus in the Treasury; after having robbed the States of the fourth instalment, amounting to NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and spent it; after having squandered about SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, arising out of the sale of the U. S. Bank Stock, and other sums, amounting in all to some TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OR MORE, OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT, they went out of power leaving the country over head and ears in debt.

To pay this debt, the Whig party found it necessary to modify the tariff, so as to increase the revenue. In doing this, their determination was to exclude tea and coffee from the list of taxed articles; and accordingly a motion to that effect was made by a whig member of the House of Representatives. The Van Buren party, however, always on the alert to thwart their opponents in whatever they undertake immediately took steps to defeat this object, and by their management and tactics accomplished it. So that the Van Buren party are not only censurable for running the nation over head and ears in debt, thus making additional taxes necessary, *but defeated such an arrangement of the duties as was designed by the Whig party to leave these necessary articles free of duty.* Let these things be borne in mind by the people!—*Balt. Patriot.*

The aspect of things at Washington must still be deemed favorable, notwithstanding the outbreak of Messrs. Wise and Proffit.

Respecting the new Bank Bill, the very decisive vote by which it was ordered to be taken out of committee, is a sure pledge that today it will be passed in the House by a large majority.

It will in like manner pass the Senate. Indeed the two Virginia Senators must, upon their own previous showing, vote for such a Fiscal Corporation as this bill creates.

So of the President's sanction there can no reasonable doubt, since the bill steers clear of the objections enumerated in the *Veto* against the former one.

Mr. Wise to be sure announces that the President cannot sign it, but the opinion of that gentleman has ceased to exercise influence in any quarter.

We feel less assured about the Land Bill, yet as Mr. Berrien's amendment, which we cannot but look upon as out of place, seems not to suit any party, we may hope that when it is voted down, a sufficient number will still be found to carry through the original bill.—*N Y: Amer. Aug* 23.

PROSPECT OF HAVING A BANK.—*Mr. Tyler will Yield.*—Not, to be sure, as far as mere *words* go: to those he will probably adhere inflexibly; but he will yield *the substance*, as soon as the words are changed, and we shall be saddled with the reality of as bad a bank as we have had yet.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Then all the Locofoco fifing and firing has been for nothing! So much jeering and jubilation all lost! The golden apples of the Veto already turned to ashes! The shout of triumph changed to a knell!

Why did not our cotemporary give this admonition *before?* Why wait till all the gratulations were over, and then turn them to wormwood and gall? Why mock the hopes of a credulous party in this cruel form?

Who is now to pay for the gunpowder that has been burnt? Who is to replace the drum heads that have been broken in? Who settle with bar-keepers for all the toddies that have helped on the joy? And above all, who repair the wear and tear of *conscience* that has taken place? It is hard to meet such charges, even in the realization of our hopes, what then must it be when those hopes lie prematurely blighted and dead! Verily, were a man to treat the lady of his plighted love in this way, she would discard him, if not prosecute for a breach of promise and *damages.*—*North Amer.*

From the National Gazette.

FROM CHINA.

By the New York Courier of this morning we have extracts from Macao papers by the Eben Preble, which arrived at New York on Saturday with late advices. One of the Macao papers says:

"Our last advices from Canton are to the 21st up to which every thing was going on quietly, and shipments of Teas for England and America were going on fast. We do not, however, hear that any thing but dollars are taken in payment for exports, imports continuing, with very trifling exceptions unsaleable, even at very low prices.

MORE OF THE ERIE.

We find in the Free Circulating Advertiser, a letter from a survivor of the terrible disaster on lake Erie, from which we take the following:

"When I wrote you last, I said I thought of going to Mackinaw and perhaps to Chicago: I intended to have taken the Illinois, but meeting Captain Titus, a few days since, I needed but little persuasion to wait for the Erie, for we were old friends. Some of my acquaintances were going, and we proposed to make it partly a pleasure excursion, and to take along a band of music. Monday came, the day for starting. But the weather had been squally during the night, and in the morning the blue white capped waves were dashing against the pier, as we have so often seen them in a gale.

I went on board at the usual time, and found her well filled with passengers, and among the rest about one hundred German emigrants, bound for the West, who were on the forward deck, quietly engaged in arranging their baggage, to make their voyage as comfortable as possible—and every soul, in a few short hours, in rolling flames, and rolling waves, made their last voyage to the eternal world.

There was a beautiful complement of cabin passengers, just enough to make her comfortable, such as usually, for business or pleasure, travel at this season on the western lakes. I was standing by the office talking with the captain, when Squires, of the Clinton, came on board, and playfully said "Come, Tite, why don't you cast off—what's the use of your laying over on the night boats? You have got passengers enough." Titus made some remarks about the weather, and thought it was useless to make all the passengers sea-sick. "I shall go soon," said Squire, "at any rate—it will do them good to be sick—there is no use in waiting and fleecing the passengers."

He left, and at about two o'clock passed us. On seeing the Clinton put out, notwithstanding the gale, many of our passengers were anxious to follow. The Germans were getting impatient to be on their voyage, and the workmen on board, the poor painters, who were the unfortunate cause of the disaster, wishing to lose no time, and being accustomed to the lake in all weathers, were especially clamorous to start.

Yielding to the wishes of his passengers, knowing that there was no real danger from the gale, which also seemed to lull, and not liking to be beaten by the Clinton, the last bell was rung, the last farewell—to how many the last!—the lines cast off, and the gallant Erie, for the last time rounded the light house. This was about half past five on Monday afternoon. The Clinton was just seen in the distance.

The waves were running high but the boat pitched easily, and the whole company were in high spirits, and those who expressed any fears were laughed at for their temerity. We sat down to tea, and selected our berths expecting a pleasant morrow.

At about 8 o'clock I was sitting in the saloon; Parmelee, the barkeeper, had just made me a punch, and we were playing a rubber of whist, when all at once, we heard a slight explosion, a hissing sound, and a cry of fire. So many accidents have occurred, and I had so schooled myself to the thought of such an accident, that I was comparatively cool and self possessed. I sprung to the door, followed by Parmelee, and we were met by a mass of scorching flame, I rushed forward. He followed, but no more. Of the dozen or fifteen in the saloon at that moment, not another survives. In a second all that part of the boat nearest to where the flames burst out, the boiler deck, was in flames, and they must have perished horribly in thes aloon, from which there was no escape.

On going forward, I saw in a moment the whole terror of the scene. The flames burst out in immense masses, and were driven back by the wind, enveloping in one minute the whole body of the boat. Titus sprung to the wheel and headed her to the shore, and the wind now drove the flames into every part of her, and she rolled over the seas a mass of fire—for she had been lately painted, and her pannel work varnshed, so that she caught as if dipped in spirits of turpentine.

Then the air was filled with shrieks of agony and despair. The boldest turned pale at that awful moment. I shall never forget the wail of terror that went up from the poor German emigrants, who were bundled together on the forward deck. Wives clung to their husbands, mothers frantically pressed their babes to their bosoms, lovers clung madly to each other. One venerable old man, his gray hair streaming on the wind, stood on the bows, and stretching out his bony hands prayed to God in the language of his fatherland.

But if the scene forward was terrible, that aft was appalling, for there the flames were raging in the greatest fury. Some madly rushed into the fire. Others, with a yell like a demon, maddened with the flames, which were around them, sprung headlong into the waves. The officers of the boat and crew were generally cool, and sprung to lower the boats, but these were every one successively swamped, by those who threw themselves into them, regardless of the execrations of the sailors, and of every thing but their own safety.

I tried to act coolly—I kept near the captain who seemed to take courage from despair, and whose bearing was above all praise. The boat was veering towards the shore, but the maddened flames now enveloped the wheel-house, and in a moment the machinery stopped. The last hope had left us—and a wilder shriek rose upon the air; at this moment the second engineer, the one at the time on duty, who had stood by his machinery as long as it would work, was seen climbing the gallows head, a black mass with the flames curling all around him. On either side he could not go, for it was one mass of fire. He sprung upward, came to the top, one moment felt madly around him, and then fell into the flames. There was no more remaining on board, for the boat now broached round and rolled upon the swelling waves a mass of fire, I seized upon a settee near me, and gave one spring, just as the flames were bursting through the deck where I stood—one moment more and I should have been in the flames One moment," and I found myself tossed on a wave, grasping my frail support with desperate energy. At one moment I saw nothing but the yawning deep and the blackening sky—at the next the flaming mass was before me, as the wave pitched me up; and around were my fellow-passengers struggling with the waves, some supported by nothing but their strong arms—every moment growing weaker, while the wild agonizing shrieks of those who were every moment taking their last look at the upper world, and those who were still clinging to the bulwarks, but every moment dropping with every pitch of the vessel, made such a scene, as nightly haunts my dreams, and can never be obliterated while memory remains.

I had been in the water but a short time, though each moment seemed an age, when I heard the voice of Capt. Titus, who, the last to leave the vessel, was now in the water, calling out with a firm voice, "Courage—hold on—help is coming!" Oh, words of hope! how they cheered us in that hour of gloom. A moment after I saw the lights of a steamboat, and in a short time, the hull of the Clinton, which, upon seeing the fire, had hastened to our assistance. Her boats were ready lowered, and, guided by the light of the vessel and the prayers for help, 27 of us were saved from a watery grave. Some were terribly burned, and some in the last state of exhaustion, but all thankful for their preservation.

Of the poor German emigrants, I do not know that one has saved. Parents and children were seen to be found one common grave, all locked together. There was but one female of the whole number saved, and among the passengers were some of superior elegance and rare beauty. The number burned and drowned cannot be less than 200. It may be more. Oh! never on earth may I witness such a scene of horror. It seems like a frightful dream—only too real. That pale old man haunts me. The agony of some of those beautiful girls will be impressed upon my mind forever, and I would that I could forget the horrible sight of that poor fellow calling in the air for some escape from the flames which were raging all round him. It was all terrible! dreadful! horrible! I can find no language which will portray my feelings. Adieu.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of Andrew Pierce. } And now, to wit, August 7th, 1841. Partial account of E. B. Todd, Esq., Assignee filed; and the Court Appoint Thomas Mellon, Esq., to audit said account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant, among the creditors of the assignee.

From the Record.

A. SUTTON, Pro'th.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. T. MELLON.

August 27 —w3t.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health, will sell a lot of ground on Water street in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street, 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comments as it is well known to be as good a stand as any in the city, for a warehouse or stores. A reasonable time will be given for part of the purchase money The title indisputable.—For further particulars inquire of the proprietor on Water street, No. 77, between Grant and Ross sts.

Aug 20.—w3t. WM HOLLAND.

SALE OF IMPROVED DURHAM CATTLE.—On Wednesday, the 8th of September next, will be offered for sale at the residence of the Hon Harmar Denny, Springfield Farm, near Pittsburgh, a number of IMPROVED DURHAM CATTLE, of various grades, among which are two thorough bred BULLS.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash. For pedigrees, see hand bills.

P. McKENNA, Auctioneer.

aug 14—d1w&wts.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the Administrators of the estate of John M'Farland, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz—A Tract of Land, situate on the head waters of Sawmill Run, in St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of R. C. M'Farland, James Mercer, the St. Clair Church, and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale, by ISAAC VANVOORHIS, ELIJAH TREEPLE, Administrators.

Aug. 13.—w3t.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON, Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co., No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

WAS taken from the subscriber, in the month of June, an indented Girl, named Catharine Robb, this is to warn all persons from harboring her on my account or at the peril of the law. The above reward but no charges will be paid to any person that will return her to me. J. R. M'EWEN.

August 13, 1841.—3tw*.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards

Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,

June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, one mile from Pittsburgh on the old Washington Road, about the 1st of July last, a light brindle Cow, about 8 years old. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges and taking her away.

WM. DILWORTH.

August 13, 1841.—d3t.

Marble Works, Federal street, Allegheny City.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Marble Works, in Allegheny city, to Messrs. Lawton and Wilkins, I would cordially recommend them to public patronage. JOHN CHISLETT.

April 1, 1841.

LAWTON & WILKINS,—Wish most respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves in the above business, in all its branches, and that they are now prepared, with a well selected stock of the choicest marbles, and from long experience in the business, to execute all orders promptly, and in a style of workmanship that cannot fail to insure them a full share of public patronage.

They have always on hand a splendid assortment of *Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tomb Stones, &c.*, which they now offer at reduced prices. Centre and Pier Table Tops, Wash Stands, Mineral Water Fountains, Vases, &c., &c., also executed at the shortest notice.

N B. The trade supplied as usual on the most liberal terms.

Reference, S. Lothrop, Wilson M'Candless, Esq., S. R. Johnson, M. Tiernan. Mar. 1.—d&w6m.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent to from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

No. 98. REMOVAL. No. 98.

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. B. BRANDRETH'S Office is removed to No. 98, Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, the ONLY PLACE in Pittsburgh where his Vegetable Universal Pills can be obtained. *Mark*, Dr. Brandreth never appoints Druggists, Doctors, or Pedlars his agents; consequently all pills sold *in his name*, are counterfeits. *Remember*, No. 98 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, Mar. 25—6md&w.

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of O. P. Shiras & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.

O. P. SHIRAS, R. D. CHAPMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1841.

The brewing business will be continued by O. P. SHIRAS, at the "FRANKLIN BREWERY," Second st., between Smithfield and Grant sts.

August 4, 1841.—d2w&wlm.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPMION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.,

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Franklin Township, Allegheny county, a white Cow, with red spots on her sides, dark brown head and neck, and white forehead.—the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Aug. 20.—w3t*. ALEX. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, on the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry*, and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,

General Agents for the West,

At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

OFFICE of COMMISSARY GENERAL of SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1841.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the use, of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows—

At New Orleans.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh Superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemicki.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1842, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1842.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One-half to be delivered on 1st May, 1842, and the remainder on 1st December, 1842

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of Pork
2,000 do. of fresh superfine Flour
900 bushels of new white field Beans
15,000 pounds of good hard Soap
6,000 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
300 bushels of good clean dry salt
4,000 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1842.

At St. Louis, or Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do. of fresh superfine Flour
360 bushels of new white field Beans
6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
4,000 do. of good hard tallow Candles
120 bushels of good clean dry Salt
1,600 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peter's.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do. of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1842.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1842.

At Fort Brady, Soult de Ste. Marie.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Hancock Barracks, Holton, Maine.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh superfine Flour
360 bushels of new white field Beans
6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
4,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
120 bushels of good clean dry Salt
1,600 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1841, and January and February, 1842.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons good cider Vinegar

At Detroit Michigan.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At Buffalo, New York.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At New York City.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
50 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

At Baltimore, Maryland.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article; and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1842, and 1st March, 1843.

The hogs of which the Pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears, and snout.—Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The Pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.—When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer that the Pork has been so salted and packed.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the Beans in water-tight barrels, and the Soap and Candles in strong bo

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—On Saturday we announced that this important Bill had been laid on the table. To day we have the pleasure of heralding forth the cheering information that this bill was reconsidered in the House and finally passed that branch—received the sanction of the Senate to a slight amendment, and approved by the President, and is now a law of the land.

It is above thirty years since this subject was first agitated in Congress, and if the Extra Session had accomplished nothing else but the passage of this Bill it would deserve the thanks of the nation.

We have received an officially certified copy of the Bill by the politeness of our Representative, Mr. Irwin, which we shall lay before our readers at an early day.

It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Irwin gave this bill his hearty support, and as it was only carried by a majority of five votes, and every effort made use of by the opposition to defeat the measure, the value of his aid will be duly appreciated.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.—We regret to have to announce that a company of drunken and lawless individuals, on the evening of the day on which the Veto Message was sent to the Senate, gathered in front of the President's House, and commenced hooting, drumming hissing, and making a variety of noises, sufficient to arouse and alarm many of the inmates. After the mob had thus disgraced themselves and the nation to their heart's content, they dispersed without meeting with any interruption from the police. A public meeting was subsequently held by the citizens of Washington and measures taken to bring the offenders to justice.

THE PROSPECT OF A BANK is somewhat brightening again. The passage of the Bankrupt Law, and its prompt approval by the President, seems to have put the administration in a good humor at Washington, and it was confidently expected that a Bank Bill, somewhat in the shape of Mr. Ewing's project, would be rapidly passed through Congress, and receive the sanction of the President.

On Tuesday evening last there was a general assembling of the Whig members of both Houses, by invitation, at Mr. Webster's, and it is said that the greatest harmony and good feeling was manifested. The Cabinet is united and harmonious, and has the confidence of the President, and there is no prospect of a break up or withdrawal of any member.

The New York American, says, triumphantly:

"The Cabinet *will* retain their places. The Extra Session *will* wind up with *eclat*, as having under difficult circumstances accomplished a great deal; and *Locofocoism*, with its premature guns and preparations for rejoicing, will be rebuked by a united, a harmonious, and triumphant party."

The Advocate, this morning, has the following paragraph:

"The compromise clause in the Bank Bill, which *seems to have given satisfaction but to very few, we are happy to state, was not the work of Mr. Clay, but was accepted by him, most reluctantly*, at the last minute, as the only means of carrying the bill through the Senate. It was devised, we believe, by Mr. Botts, to meet the scruples of Mr. Merrick, the Senator from Maryland."

Yet the Advocate did not hesitate to denounce Mr. Irwin for voting against this very compromise.

H. G. ROGERS, ESQ, of this city has been superceded, as charge d' Affairs to Sardinia, by *Ambrose Parker*, of Georgia, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ROBBERY.—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr Wm McKnight, an esteemed merchant of this city, was robbed on Wednesday afternoon last, at the railroad depot, in Market Street, above eighth, on his arrival in the cars. His pocket Book was taken, containing $300 in notes, $1100 in drafts, and several letters containing money for persons in Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—All the counties are in but five or six, which will not vary the result. Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by above three thousand majority.

In the Senate, which consists of twenty-five members, the locos have 13, and the whigs 12 members.

The House consists of Seventy-five members—seventy-four heard from—38 Whigs and 36 locofocos. Should the member to be ascertained be a Whig there will be a Whig majority of two on a joint ballot,—if a Loco, there will be a tie on a joint ballot.

For the Gazette.

I observe in the Advocate of this morning a series of resolutions passed in June, 1835, by the whigs in this county, or rather city, in favor of meeting on the succeding fourth of July to nominate a ticket. The editor proposes to keep these resolutions standing in his paper.—He, however carefully omits all notice of what was done under the resolutions, and thus leaves his readers entirely in the dark as to the result of their *very wise policy*. This was a very unfortunate omission, indeed. History is philosophy "teaching by example," and it is very desirable that the people should know the results of all great movements, such as that of the Whigs in this city in 1835.

I, therefore, propose to supply the omission of the Advocate of this morning. In 1835 the Antimasons had a ticket; so had the Van Buren men; and in July, the Whigs in pursuance of what they considered a master-stroke of policy, also nominated a ticket. They took Mr. Frew from the Antimasonic Ticket, and added Messrs. Darsie, Highlands and Brackenridge. The election came on when the Whig candidates received the following votes:

Darsie	711
Hilands	566
Brackenridge	543

The lowest man on the Antimasonic ticket received 3641. Mr. Frew received 4125. The *whole Antimasonic ticket was elected*, and from that time until now, in 1841, the Whigs never started a separate ticket. The result in 1835 convinced, even them, of the folly of setting up a Whig ticket in this county. In six years however, they seem to have forgotten the mortifying lesson which they received in 1835.

In 1834 the Whigs also had a separate ticket, and their average vote was 1300. Thus exhibiting a decrease of 600 in one year. It will take a long time to elect a ticket at that rate.

C

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate was again crowded this morning. The audience was not only large but of the many present nearly one half were ladies, attracted to the Senate Chamber in the expectation of hearing a speech from Mr. Clay, and a discussion on the Bank Bill returned by the President of U. States.

THE BANK BILL.

The preliminary business of the session having been concluded before 12 o'clock, Mr. Calhoun expressed great anxiety to proceed to the regular business of the day, being the President's Message. The Senate was in a moment hushed in silence.

Mr. Berrien said, "I am induced from a sense of duty to ask the further postponement of the consideration of the Message of the President and the Bill accompanying it, until to-morrow at 12 o'clock."

Mr. Calhoun said he wished to hear some reasons for further postponement. It had now been postponed for two days, and unless there were some good reasons for further postponement he was opposed to it. He admitted there was no constitutional necessity for immediate consideration of the subject.

Mr. Berrien said—When the Senator from South Carolina states his convictions as to the propriety of the consideration of a measure, he states the rule of conduct for his own action.—When I state that I have moved the postponement of the question from a sense of duty, I state what are my convictions, and that is my rule of action. If the Senator from S. C. is not satisfied, it is enough that it satisfies me.

Mr. Calhoun said he wished to know the reasons. He supposed they could be told unless they were of a character that required concealment.

Mr. Berrien said that when the Senator from S. C. asked for reasons and intimated that they were such as could not be told from a desire of concealment, he said more than he had a right to say. He had stated them and the Senators would act for themselves, as they were well able to do.

The Bill and Message were postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The vote was 29 to 21.

THE LAND BILL.

The Land Bill was called up and the amendment of Mr. Benton immediately voted upon without debate. Mr. B's amendment provided that 12½ per cent should be paid instead of 10, as proposed in the Bill. The amendment was rejected, 27 to 14.

Mr. Clay took part in the discussion, and was speaking in reference to the Land Bill, when news was received from the House of the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. The audience and the Senate were not a little excited by the news, and Mr. Clay in his full sonorous voice, announced the fact in answer to a taunt from the other side of the Chamber in regard to the determination of the Senate to resist the amendments upon the Land Bill.

Mr. Linn gave vent to some harsh expressions in reply to some remarks of the Senator from Indiana. He denounced the Whig party roundly, and in terms hardly parliamentary, accusing them of corruption, bribery, caucussing and many other things.

Mr. King of Ala. spoke in the same tone and temper—thanking God that the President had vetoed the Bank Bill; hoping that he would veto some of the other measures of the session.—Both the Senators from Missouri and Alabama spoke warmly, and the latter was upon the floor when the Bankrupt bill was brought in by the clerk of the House.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Walker interrupted the discussion on the Land Bill, and moved that the Bankrupt Bill be taken up, and the amendments of the House considered. They were but formal amendments and unimportant in their character to those who opposed the bill. Mr. Walker spoke of the Bill as a measure which he hoped would not sleep one night upon the table. The friends of this measure had been alternately tossed about between doubt and fear. He hoped to all such this would be a night of jubilee.

The bill was taken up, 26 to 21.

The amendment from the House was read, which was simply to extend the time from November to the first of February—the act to begin in February instead of November.

Mr. Allen, after denouncing the principles of the Bill, and commenting upon them at length, moved that the Bill be postponed until the first Monday in February. The vote stood ayes 23, noes 23.

The amendment of the House was then concurred in and Mr. Walker moved an adjournment, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANKRUPT BILL.

As soon as the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, Mr. Gambrill of Geo., who voted yesterday to lay the Bankrupt Bill upon the table, moved the reconsideration of the vote. The attendance was not large; and a motion was made to call the House.

Nearly two hours were consumed in the call, during which the members were sent after and efforts made to arrest the measure. The question created great interest among the members and with many of the audience. Some two hundred members having answered to their names, the call was suspended, and the doors re-opened.

The business then proceeded with great rapidity.

First the vote of last night was reconsidered, 108 to 98.

Mr. Underwood refused to withdraw the motion to lay upon the table. The vote was taken and the motion lost, 98 to 112.

Mr. Clifford's amendment was then reconsidered, 116 to 93.

Mr. Clifford moved to amend his amendment by giving the debtor the choice between the Bankrupt Laws of the State and the General Government. Rejected, 119 to 98.

The engrossment was then ordered, after an attempt to call the House, which was made on motion of Mr. Wise and rejected by a vote of 116 to 89.

The next vote was upon the engrossment of the Bill which was agreed to without a count.

The Yeas and Nays were then demanded upon the final passage. The vote stood 111 to 106. Several members being absent.

Mr. Morgan, for the purpose of testing the question finally, and preventing the defeat of the measure, moved a reconsideration. The Yeas and Nays were ordered and the vote stood for reconsideration—99,—against it 115.

The Bill in a few moments was carried to the Senate and the single amendment of the House (postponing the operations of the Bill) concurred in.

DISTRICT BANK BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Bill from the Senate to revive and extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia.

The discussion upon the Bill was very brief and the amendment of the Committee on the District allowing notes to be issued between the denominations of $5 and $10, was passed.—The Bill was reported to the House when a motion was made to adjourn, and lost 79 to 70.

The Previous Question was then moved and the Bill passed finally, ayes 108, noes 58.

This Bill will go to the Senate and the amendment be concurred in to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE LAND BILL.

The Land Bill came up between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Mr. Fulton's motion to amend the bill so that the distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands should be in accordance with the representation of the several States in Congress, was voted for and lost, 21 to 21.

Mr. Smith reminded the Senator that the sales were postponed before the 4th of March and by Mr. Van Buren.

The amendment was then rejected by a vote of 30 to 15.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the subject temporarily upon the table.

The Veto Message and Bank Bill was next considered by the Senate, and the discussion was commenced by Mr. Clay of Ky.

Mr. Clay said—The bill which forms the subject of consideration at this time, is returned to us from the President after having received the constitutional support of the two houses of Congress. The question is—shall this Bill pass by a majority of two thirds notwithstanding the objections of the President?

It would have been agreeable, to me, said Mr. Clay, to have given a silent vote upon the Bill before the Senate, and I certainly should have done so, had not a vindication of my own course been made necessary by the language of the Message. Considering the comments of the President—the importance of the subject—the provisions in the Bill—the relation in which he stood—considering all this, I feel impelled to vindicate myself in respect to my own honor and independence—to vindicate myself for what has been done.

I came to Washington, said Mr. Clay, at the commencement of the present session with buoyant hopes in reference to the common good of our common country. Towards the Chief Magistrate I felt then and feel now, sentiments of the most profound respect, both personally and in an official capacity.

In whatever I may say, therefore, I shall endeavor to give no offence in language or in feeling to the chief magistrate of the Union.—Knowing him as I have, long and well, and upon terms of intimacy as I have been, I certainly have great respect for the President, and trust that our intimate relations will never be disturbed.

Mr. Clay referred to the death of Gen. Harrison upon the 4th of April—the appearance of the President here on the 6th—the gloom in which he found the city—and the pledge which he made to the American People in an address, patriotic, eloquent, noble, and which made every American heart beat high. Before the address, he, in common with some others, had had some doubts as to what course the President would pursue, but the pledge dispelled all doubt. It was a Whig paper throughout, and in it the President, in the spirit of patriotism and good feeling referred to the fathers of the Republic whose wishes he desired to carry out.

Mr. Clay proceeded to the consideration of the Bill before the Senate. He had come here in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, and had acted in that spirit in every movement he had made.

The name—"*Fiscal Agent*,"—he objected to, but he was not disposed to be particular in regard to a name, and yielded his objections.

In regard to the place,

He yielded all his opinions of convenience to others. He believed the City of Washington was the last place in the Union where a Mother Bank should be placed.

In regard to the Compromise provision of the Bill, he and many of his friends yielded very much in consenting to such a requisition of the Banking power as was contemplated.

Mr. Clay then referred to the remarks in the message in reference to the conflict of opinion in regard to the Bank of the United States. The President states the question as though there had been a balance of opinion between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Clay thought the Executive was mistaken. Washington had approved a Bank—Madison had approved a Bank—Monroe had approved a Bank, and Jefferson with him—the last, too, by the establishment of the Branches of the Great Bank.—Five Congresses, too, had declared themselves in favor of the Bank, and not one against the power.

The President, too, had said nothing of the Supreme Court—although the Judiciary of the Country had sanctioned the Constitutionality of such a Bank, the President had made no allusion to this high power in speaking of the conflict of opinion on the part of the higher powers of the Government.

Mr. Clay next proceeded to comment mildly upon the strong opinions expressed in the message of the President upon the Bank Bill. He considered them as too glowing and exaggerated, that he had painted them too highly.

Mr. Clay here dwelt upon the conduct of Mr. Madison—at a great and trying time in his own history—of his change of opinion, or yielding of an opinion. Such a precedent he thought might have governed the conduct of the President of the United States. No one could or would doubt the patriotism of the President.

The last part of the message commented upon was the comments in reference to the 16th fundamental rule of the Bank Bill presented to the President. He considered the comments of the President harsh and uncalled for. The clause was inserted by compromise, and conceived in the spirit of conciliation. It received his reluctant assent, and the reluctant consent of many of his friends. It was brought forward in the hope and expectation that it would meet the objections of the President, and the objections of some of his friends.

Mr. Clay said the clause was intended as a peace-offering, and it was not received in the same spirit in which it had been offered. A principle in which much had been yielded to the President as was conceived, was denounced by him in terms which he conceived to be both harsh and ungenerous.

In conclusion, said Mr. Clay, I regret more than any one in or out of this Hall, the event which has made it necessary for me to speak. No man regrets it so much as I do. If we have failed to concur with the President in one great measure, there are many left in which we shall concur.

In regard to a Bank of the United States, said Mr. Clay, the question left is,—*what shall be done?* To my friends I say go on,—go on. Perfect your measures. As an humble Senator I will throw no obstacles in the way, and support the measure if I can. Our measures may yet be carried out, and to all I say—Shall we be excited by any improper feelings and go home in disgust? No, *no*, no. Come what may, let us at this end of Pennsylvania Avenue do our duty, our whole duty and nothing short of our duty. We owe this duty to the country and let us not fall short of it.

[Mr Clay having concluded his remarks, the Private Secretary of the President appeared with three messages from the President, and information of the President's signature to the Bill for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy in the United States. The same Bill was only this morning signed by the President of the Senate.]

Mr. Rives of Va. made some remarks in reply, and in vindication of the President of the United States. He thought the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky resolved themselves into an arraignment and inculpation of the President. He thought the President had pursued a consistent course, and that the first address of the President issued on the 6th of April held out no hope of a Bank. In regard to the Fathers of the Republic, he considered the President had the testimony of Madison in '91, and Jefferson also, in favor of his opinions, even in spite of all which had been said to the contrary in reference to Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Rives contended that the reason Mr. Madison had signed the Bank, was because he had changed his opinion in regard to the Constitutionality of the Bank. Not only this, he wished to show that the circumstance were different, and such as to excuse Mr. Madison, and not Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Jefferson was vindicated in like manner for signing the act of 1804 by which a branch of the U. S. Bank was established in New Orleans, and an act of 1809, for punishing the counterfeiting of Bank paper. Mr. Rives referred to Mr. Clay's speech of 1811 to find an excuse for the act of Mr. Jefferson in opposing those two Bills. From this vindication Mr. Rives drew the conclusion he had stated, that the President had shown respect for the Fathers of the Republic by vetoing the Bank.—He had, he conceived, the light of their examples.

Mr. Tyler was moreover a strict State Rights man, distinguished in that school, and rendered conspicuous for his devotion to State Rights principles.

In regard to the message of the President, Mr. Rives saw nothing in it which did not authorise the organization of a Fiscal Agent of exchange, and capable of performing some of the powers of banking which would be beneficial to the people.

Mr. Rives, in conclusion, vindicated the President from the harsh language in which the Senator from Kentucky said the President had clothed some portions of his Message.—He thought the President had done what he had with a clear conscience.

With all due deference to the Senator from Kentucky, who, Mr. Rives said, had exhorted his friends to go on and make a Bank of the United States, he hoped no such effort would be made at the present session. He was wearied and worn out by these dogday sessions, and hoped that no new fiscal measure would be attempted now. Let the question be postponed until the next session. Nothing but evil he believed would come from action upon any Bank measures at the present session of Congress.

Mr. Clay said in reply to the Senator from Virginia, that he deeply regretted to hear his remarks, and the wish he had expressed in reference to a Bank of the United States. He was sorry to see the Senator willing to leave the finances of the country under the control of the Executive. It was a complete union of the purse and the sword.

The second speech of Mr Clay in reply to Mr. Rives was of tremendous power and effect—though very brief. In the course of it he made a disclaimer to the Senator from Virginia, of any intention to inculpate the President for his conduct.

Some remarks were continued by Messrs. Archer and his colleague—when at 5 o'clock the vote was taken and was as follows, the question being—shall the bill pass?—ayes 25—noes 24.

The Senate then adjourned.

From the New York American, Aug 20

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam Ship

COLUMBIA.

THE CUNARD STEAMER COLUMBIA reached Boston yesterday morning early, occupying the unusually long period for the boats of that line of 15 1-2 days in making the passage.

The Britannia steamer arrived out on 29th July, making the voyage from Boston, including that to Halifax in 12 1-4 days, the shortest yet.

The intelligence is comparatively of little interest. From China, although another overland mail had reached England, the accounts are not so late as by the AKBAR here.

The Eastern question *is* now definitely settled, so far as formal proctocals, assents and agreements, can be deemed a settlement.

The intelligence of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of McLeod, caused some sensation in London, and led to a fall of ¼ per cent in the funds.

The accounts, commercially, are not encouraging. The Cotton market was dull, and falling, the manufacturing districts paralized, and apprehension was felt about the crops. Money, however, was abundant.

There is nothing known yet as to any New Ministry. Sir Robert Peel had entertained his constituents at Tamworth, and made a speech from which we extract the sort of manifesto he thought it right to put forth.

"On a review of the declarations which I made in 1835, and on a review of the opinions which I expressed with regard to particular measures in 1840, I have nothing to retract.—I entertain the opinions which I then professed; and it is my intention, whether in a private or in an official capacity, to act upon those declarations. Gentlemen, I shall not presume—whatever may be the speculations as to the majority which the Conservative party may exhibit on the meeting of Parliament—I shall not presume in what manner her Majesty may think fit to exercise her prerogative. I retain my opinion, that no Government in this country ought to continue in the administration of the public affairs unless it possess the confidence of Parliament; but, while I respect that constitutional principle, I hold in equal respect the prerogative of the Crown; and it is not for any individual to presume in what manner that prerogative may be exercised.

"Gentlemen, I am constantly asked what it is I mean to propose supposing I am called to the administration of affairs? Gentlemen, I will answer that question when I am placed in that position. My advice for the present is, dismiss those who are at present in office. They have not the confidence of Parliament, and they have not the confidence of the people. Change your physician—the patient has not confidence in him. They found her in health, and they left her in sickness; and then they say to me, what do you prescribe? But I'll wait till I am regularly called in. Gentlemen, I see around me some of my attached friends of the medical profession; and I appeal to them whether they do not cordially concur with me, that it is not fit that any man should offer the prescription whilst another administers the physic. No, gentlemen: he would be acting the part of an irregular practitioner—the part of a quack doctor, and not a professional man—who should profess that he had some invaluable nostoum, which, without being consulted by the patient or allowed to feel his pulse, would prove a perfect remedy for whatever disease he might labor under."

The majority of the Tories will be 76 in a full house.

Lord John Russel issued an address to his city constituents, in which, after commenting on the past acts of his administration, he says:

"As soon as the new Parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have proposed.

"The result of such an appeal may now be easily forseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favor.—In the Scotch cities and boroughs, a very decisive majority in the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a majority in favor of the policy of the present ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way, and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming.

"To those who recollect Lord Stanly's description of our English county representation, or who have observed the Chandos clause of the Reform Act, this result will not be at all surprising. It should be added, however, that the manufacturing districts have not, as might have been expected, tended to restore the balance. As no Ministers of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy. In this altered position, it would be inconsistent with my notions of public duty to harrass the Government of the day by vexatious opposition, still less to deny to the Crown the means of maintaining the reputation of the country abroad, and internal quiet at home.

The Queen and Prince Albert were making a royal progress through parts of England. On Monday 20th July, they left Windsor, escorted by a party of the 11th Hussars, for Woburn, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, where they were received with all honor. The Duke of Wellington was among the guests at Woburn. On Thursday, the royal couple proceeded to Passhanger, the seat of Earl Cowper, where like honors and entertainments were prepared for them.

On their route, triumphal arches, garlands, and large collections of people welcomed them.

J. K. Brunel, the engineer on the Great Western Railway, will shortly perform a match from Bristol to London, by the engine termed the *Hurricane*, within two hours, for £1,000, at as nearly as possible 60 miles an hour.

CITY, 12 o clock, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

We are sorry to hear that the letters received this morning from Manchester announce the failure of a large manufacturer there, which is likely to increase materially the gloom prevailing for months past in the North of England. In addition to the high price of provisions, the poor operatives have to subsist on reduced wages, being unable to obtain full employment, in consequence of the diminution in our export trade to all parts of the world. With a deficient harvest, which now appears almost inevitable, they must be exposed to great privations and hardships during the approaching winter.

In Paris, the anniversary of *the three days* had passed off without trouble. The National Guard, however, it was remarked, was not invited to join in the celebration.

At *Toulouse*, too, all was again quiet, and even there the *three days* had been commemorated without disturbance. The Extraordinary Commissary had suspended the National Guard there, and the troops of the line had re-occupied all the posts. The National Guard of Martres, which had openly evinced sympathy with that of Toulouse, was also suspended.

The intelligence from India is interesting.

Commodore Brebner left Calcutta on the 26th of May, in the Queen steamer, and it is expected that the whole fleet will reach Canton by the beginning of July. The whole of the 55th have proceeded to China. The Cameronians and the 41st are to follow. The steamers have been fitted up with carronades for river service. The Sesostris, two iron steamers, and the Larne, are awaiting at Bombay the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker.

Dost Mahomed Khan has reached Calcutta as a prisoner of war.

The King of Madagascar, expelled by his subjects, has arrived at Calcutta to solicit British aid to reinstate him. In the Punjaub affairs wear a worse aspect than ever; the country continues in a most disordered and tumultuous state, and the Sheiks are said to have plundered about four or five lacs of British treasure on its passage to Cabool, and to have destroyed the bridge of boats across the Indus.

A war with the Nepaulese is again talked of in consequence of their having made fresh encroachments on the British territory. From Scinde there is nothing of importance.

STRAY COW.—Came to the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile up Squaw Run, from the Canal, in Indiana Township, a COW giving milk, with brown sides, white back, and belly. No ear mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

WM D. HAWKINS.

Aug 24, 1841.—w3t.

STRAY COW.—Estrayed from the Cattle Market, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., a fresh Milch Cow, of a reddish color and a white face, and white round the hoofs. Said Cow had been brought from Franklin Township, Westmoreland county. Any person, taking up said Cow, and sending me a letter to Murraysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., shall be liberally rewarded.

DUNCAN KEITH.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1841—w3t*.

STRAY COWS.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Turtle Creek, about 10th instant, a young RED BRINDLED COW, slope off the right ear, some white about the head; and an old BLACK AND WHITE COW, a strap with buckle round her neck; no other marks perceivable. Both Cows giving milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY FUNK.

Funk's Mills, August 24, 1841.*

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia county, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time. Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At NO. 19, ST. CLAIR STREET, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 00.

Also for sale as above, the celebrated *Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative*.

Price 25 cents per box.

Also the celebrated remedy called

ANIMA PULMONUM,

For Consumption, Scrofula, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

It always cures Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Croup, Rheumatism and Jaundice, and is admirably adapted to all ages and conditions, where the human system is deranged by disease; being, in fact, a great

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction in every instance, or the money will be returned.

Price 75 cents.

☞Certificates of cures from persons *in Pittsburgh*, may be seen at No. 19, St. Clair street, of the wonderful virtues of the *Anima Pulmonum* who have been cured of the above diseases.

TAKE NOTICE.

The medicines sold by us are generally appproved of. ☞We deal in no other

August 13. CURTISS & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Positively and without reserve.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, 63 Wood st., on Tuesday, 31st August, 1841:—

Twenty-one acres of land, on south side of the Allegheny river, one mile above the United States Arsenal, lying between two lots of ground belonging to S. Baird, and fronting 400 feet on the river where the Sharpsburgh road passes, and extending back from the river nearly half a mile. It is a very eligible piece of land for a country retreat; about half is river flat, and the rest is rising ground, having extensive views up and down the Allegheny and Ohio, with a beautiful prospect of the canal and hills on the opposite side of the river. It is confidently believed that no place with superior advantages is now offered for sale near Pittsburgh. It is well known to many of the respectable citizens, and will, of course, be examined by any who thinks of buying, and need not be more particularly described. It may be proper, however, to add, that the vicinity contains improvements equal to any near Pittsburgh, some indeed superb; and that these country mansions are owned and occupied by families of much respectability; this consideration will, no doubt, have due influence with a good purchaser.

This lot of ground, where it reaches the river, affords an excellent landing for rafts, and the north end would be a very good site for a lumber yard.

Terms—10 per cent. to be paid at time of sale; 15 per cent. on 1st July, 1842, with interest then due from date of sale. The balance, with interest on 1st July, 1843.

Part of the payment would be taken in improved property in Pittsburgh; a warranty deed to be given when the payments are completed.

Aug 9. ROBT PATTERSON, Agent.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—wly.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 14 miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and 4 a mile from the mouth of Sav Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 48, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 4 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

TO CARPENTERS.

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Patterson, F. Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute," New York, October 1839.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!

Miller's Cough Syrup.—This preparation, having stood the test of experience, is confidently recommended as being the best now in use, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, and the various affections of the Lungs.

The importance of early and prompt attention to Coughs and Colds cannot be too strongly urged, when it is so well known that consumption, so prevalent in this climate, makes its first approach with a cough or cold, often so slight as to cause no apprehension in the mind of the sufferer, until the disease becomes too deeply seated for medical skill to relieve.

In again calling public attention to this cough remedy, the proprietor would protest against its being classed among the thousand quack medicines yearly offered to the public; he publishes no certificates, they being too easily obtained and manufactured, to be any weight with an intelligent community, but renews the offer to *REFUND THE MONEY* in every case where a bottle of the Syrup is used according to the directions, without benefitting the patient.

Full Directions for use accompany each bottle.

Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr.
Successor to Dr. T. Miller, S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market st., Pittsburgh.
Nov 19, 1840.—d&wtf.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth.
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1841.—d&w1y.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

WASHINGTON BIDDLE & A M'BRIDE.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

(SUCCESSORS TO DR. WILLIAM BIDDLE.)

OFFICE No. 107 Smithfield street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, at the corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Wm. Biddle.

INCORRUPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH

Inserted on plates or pivots, to resemble nature.—Filing, Scaling, Plugging and all other branches of Dentistry performed in the safest manner, on the most reasonable terms, and in such a way, as regards workmanship, as must give entire satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

If their work is not performed in the most substantial and scientific manner, they agree that no charge shall be made therefor.

TEETH extracted without the slightest risk of fracture of the jaw or contusion of the gums, and with LITTLE OF THE PAIN ordinarily attendant on the operation, by means of the "Improved Extracting Forceps" recently invented by Dr. Wm. Biddle, and WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST INSTRUMENT EVER INVENTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The undersigned confidently recommends to his friends and the community generally his former student, Washington Biddle, as a safe and experienced Dentist, and assures them his proficiency in his art is eqnal to that of the undersigned, and that he practices after the method so successfully used by the undersigned.

He also takes pleasure in recommending Mr. A. M'Bride as a skilful and correct opperator.

WM. BIDDLE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 26, 1841.—w5mo.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory,
WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear, and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.

April 30—wly.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing between David Hunt and William M. Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to D